FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XIX.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1836. [NO. 988.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
By Edward J. Hale,
At $2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

AT a regular meeting of the Commissioners of Fayetteville, on Saturday, the 26th March, 1836—

ORDERED, That a Committee of three persons be appointed, whose duty it shall be to dispose of the Lots in the New Grave Yard, and make such disposition of the funds, coming into their hands, as they may deem best to promote the object and wishes of the Donor; that they use every exertion to preserve the uniformity of the different apartments or divisions according to the present plan, and that they report to the Commissioners of the Town yearly, the condition of the ground, the amount received for the sale of Lots and the disposition of the funds.

ORDERED, That Thomas N. Cameron, John W. Wright, and James Millar, Esqs. be, and they are hereby appointed the Committee to carry into effect the foregoing Ordinance.

(From the Minutes.)
DUNCAN MAC RAE, *Town Clerk.*

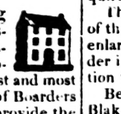
In pursuance of the above Ordinance, the undersigned give notice, that all applications for the purchase of Lots in the New Grave Yard must be made to them, or to either of them, and that they will make the necessary titles, &c They give this further notice, That in order to comply with the spirit and intention of the Ordinance, they will take speedy measures to have the Avenues gravelled and the different squares so marked off that in future, there will be no difficulty in designating them Those who have already occupied any of the Lots are requested to settle for the same.

THOMAS N CAMERON,
JOHN W. WRIGHT,
JAMES MILLAR, } *Committee.*
March 31 82-4w.

JACKSON HOTEL,
LIBERTY POINT,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER having taken this convenient ESTABLISHMENT, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he intends to keep it in the best and most genteel style, for the accommodation of Boarders and Travellers He will at all times provide the best the market affords, for his Guests, and Horses shall be well taken care of. He will have no regular Bar, but if Travellers should wish this kind of refreshment, they will be accommodated. His best exertions will be used to please, and he hopes to be favored with a share of patronage.

WM CADE.
March 28, 1836. 82 tf



NOTICE.

WILL be sold at Public Auction to the highest bidder at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Thursday, the 21st day of April next, the life Estate of William H Maffitt in and to a certain vacant Lot of LAND, on the North side of Hay street, situate between the stores at present occupied by Thomas J. Jordan and G. & L. Herlbutt.

☞ Terms made known on day of sale.

W F. STRANGE. } *Trustees*
R. T. GOODWIN, }
March 31. 82ts

TAKEN UP,

AND committed to the Jail of Cumberland county, a negro man named JACK, who says he belongs to Malcom McPhail, of this county. He is about 60 years of age, lame, and walks with two sticks. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

NEILL JOHNSON, *Jailer.*
Fayetteville, March 14th, 1836. 80 tf

Tailoring.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks for the very liberal custom he has received in his line He continues in the establishment formerly occupied by Smith & Johnson, (McArn's new building,) where he will carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its various branches, and hopes by assiduity and attention, to merit a continuance of the custom of his friends and the public.

DANIEL SMITH, (Tailor.)
Fayetteville, March 1. 78 tf

$20 Reward.

BROKE JAIL, on Saturday night last, ELI LYMEBERRY and LAUCHLIN KELLY. Lymeberry is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, stout built, fair complexion Kelly is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, dark complexion, and down look The above reward will be given for their delivery at the Jail of Cumberland County, or $10 for either.

NEILL JOHNSON, *Jailer.*
Fayetteville, Feb 10, 1836. 75tf

PRIVATE SALE.
By Thos. Sandford & Co.

JUST received by Steamer Clarendon on consignment,

20 barrels New York Mess BEEF,
30 do do Prime do,
25 bags Java COFFEE, (for family use.)
February 24, 1836.

REMOVAL.

THE SUBSCRIBER informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed his TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT to the Brick House on Green street, formerly occupied by Mr R. C. Belden, where all orders or applications in his line will be punctually attended to.

ARCHIBALD JOHNSON.
February 24, 1836. 77tf.

PRIVATE SALE,
By Thos. Sandford & Co.

JUST RECEIVED, 75 barrels Pickled COD FISH. Feb. 17, 1836.

MILL IRONS &c.

THE Subscriber manufactures, and will keep constantly on hand,

Mill Cranks, Mill Irons & GRIST MILL SCREWS,

Of all descriptions, warranted to be of good quality, and at a reasonable price. Orders from the country will be punctually attended to, and the articles furnished as *CHEAP* as they can be procured *any where.*

All kinds of Black and White Smithing executed with despatch, at my shop on Person Street below Liberty Point.

ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.
Fayetteville, Jan. 6, 1835.

"WE Feed the Hungry."

JUST RECEIVED BY STEAMER CLARENDON,
150 Bbls. Prime Beef,
75 do. Mess do.
All New York City Inspection. For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & Co.
March 21. 81-tf

Molasses.

47 Hhds New Crop Cuba MOLASSES. For Sale by WILLKINGS & BELDEN.
March 23, 1836

For Sale.

A Lot on the north side of Maiden Lane, situate between Duncan Smith and Henry W. Ayer's residence, fronts about 104 feet and runs back to the creek. Persons wishing to purchase, will please apply to Mr. James Martine, or myself.

E. A. OCHILTREE.
March 23, 1836. 81-4w

GREAT NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN
DAILY MAIL ROUTE.

Office of the Petersburg Rail Road Company. February 28, 1836.

THE Petersburg Rail Road Company inform the public, that their Road, extending from Petersburg, Va., to Blakely, North Carolina, on the Roanoke, a distance of 60 miles, and constituting a part of the GREAT DAILY MAIL ROUTE North and South, is now amply provided with superior Locomotives and Cars, to accommodate all the travel that may offer. The Cars leave each end of the Road daily, on the arrival of the respective Mails. Travellers with their own equipages, can have their horses and carriages transported on this Road, with perfect safety and convenience; and thus, perform in 5 or 6 hours—while resting their horses, a journey which would otherwise require two days to accomplish.

The Blakely Hotel at the Southern termination of the Rail Road, has been rebuilt of brick on an enlarged scale, and no pains will be spared to render its accommodations such as will give satisfaction to passengers and travellers generally.

Besides the daily line of Mail Coaches from Blakely for the South, via Raleigh, Fayetteville, &c., there is A LINE VIA TARBOROUGH three times a week, connected with the Mail Line at Fayetteville, and also a line from the Rail Road at BELFIELD TO CLARKSVILLE, MILTON and DANVILLE

Another tri-weekly Line from Blakely, passes through WARRENTON, OXFORD, &c., and connects with a line to SALISBURY, N. C.

In the course of the present season, a branch will be opened from the Petersburg Rail Road at Belfield, to Wilkins' Ferry at GASTON, ON THE ROANOKE, from whence a Rail Road to cross the river by a bridge, is now about to be constructed to Raleigh.

The Rail Road from Baltimore to Washington is now in operation, thence to Potomac landing, the line is continued by Steamboats; thence via Fredericksburg to Richmond, a considerable portion of the Rail Road is finished—and the remainder is in a rapid course to completion. The line continues from Richmond to Petersburg, by a turnpike road —and thence by the Petersburg Rail Road to Blakely, as before mentioned, is the *main* and *only* DAILY MAIL ROUTE BETWEEN BOSTON AND NEW ORLEANS. (81 4m)

Negroes Wanted!!!

THE Subscriber is desirous of obtaining the negroes he once owned and raised, and which he was forced to sell to pay the debts for which he was liable for other persons He is prepared to pay cash, and as they were family negroes, and now wanted *for his own use,* he hopes that those persons who may now own them will permit him (if the negroes are willing, and not without,) to re-purchase them at their present value. Consent made known to Thomas C Blake, or E. J. Hale, Esqrs, of Fayetteville, N C, or a line addressed to the Subscriber, as P. M., Wesley, Haywood Co, Tenn., will meet attention, and gratify

SAM. P ASHE.
February 26. 1836. 81tf

North Carolina Convention.

THE Subscribers have in Press and will speedily publish, "The PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES" of the Convention, called in 1835, to amend the Constitution of North Carolina; to which will be subjoined the Convention Act, the Constitution as amended, and the Votes of the People on the question of Ratification or Rejection. The Work will considerably exceed 300 pages, and the Publishers flatter themselves that the style of its execution will do no discredit to the Press of the country. The Edition will be limited, and the price to Subscribers, Three Dollars, in neat binding.

Persons desirous of obtaining the Debates, will please notify us at as early a period as practicable. JOSEPH GALES & SON.
Raleigh, March 14, 1836

$1000 Reward!!

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 2d of February, a yellow man by the name of RUBEN, about twenty-nine years old; a Blacksmith by trade. He is rather spare made, thin visage, of a yellow copper color, stoops forward when walking, is a superior workman, not to be surpassed by any other as a carriage smith, is fond of gambling, and remarkably fond of trading and is about five feet ten inches high. He will doubtless attempt to pass as a free man, as he carried papers off with him to that effect, and will probably pass by the name of GEORGE WALKER or JOHN McDONALD. Ruben is very intelligent, and when spoken to, never stands still. He went off with a man by the name of David McDowell, an Irishman, is very tall, with large whiskers and dark hair—supposed to be about forty years of age. I will give the above reward for the detection of the said McDowell, and proof of his having said negro in his possession, or $500 for the apprehension and confinement of said negro in any Jail in the U. States, so that I get him.

JOHN MARTIN & CO., Macon, Georgia.
March 10, 81-6w,

ENTERTAINMENT.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Having been satisfactorily engaged for twelve months in attending to a PRIVATE

BOARDING HOUSE,

Feels encouraged to say to the public, that her House and Stables are well furnished for the reception and accommodation of those who may be pleased to call.

E. SMITH.

☞ My Residence is on the corner of Gillespie street, the Lot formerly occupied by Mrs. Barge.
Fayetteville, January 22, 1836 73-12w

SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and former customers that he has just received his Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of a General Assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Groceries, Crockery, &c.

Which he will sell low at wholesale or retail.

PETER P. JOHNSON.
South East Corner Market Square.
March 15, 1836 80-tf

NEW SPRING GOODS

THE Subscriber is now receiving his SPRING SUPPLY OF GOODS, comprising a general and extensive assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE
DRY GOODS,
Hardware and Fine Cutlery,
HATS & SHOES, fine & common,
CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA WARE.

—ALSO—

Choice old Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, Port, S. M. & Malaga } WINES,
Do Cogniac Brandy and Holland Gin,
Old Jamaica Rum, W. I. and N O do,
London and Philadelphia Brown Stout Porter,
Old Irish Whiskey and Monongahela do,
50 barrels Baltimore Rye Whiskey,
40 do New England Rum,
Imperial, Gunpowder and Young Hyson } TEAS,
Almonds, Raisins, Loaf and Lump Sugar, fresh Lemon Sirup, Lime Juice, Sweet Oil, Olives, Pickles, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, Mustard, Pearl Barley, Spermaceti Candles, best Spanish Cigars, &c. &c.

All which he offers at Wholesale and Retail at a very small advance for CASH.

ARCH. CAMPBELL.
April 28th, 1835 34tf

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER informs his Customers that he is now receiving about

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY PACKAGES
DRY GOODS,
—AMONGST WHICH ARE—

Extra super Cloths, Hats, Shoes, Calicoes, Ginghams, Silks, Umbrellas, Parasols, Bonnets of the newest style, &c. &c. &c.

JNO. McARN.
July 27, 1835. 47tf.

NEW SPRING GOODS,
JUST RECEIVED

THE Subscriber is just receiving and opening his usual supply of Spring and Summer

GOODS,

Consisting of almost every article in Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS. Also a general supply of *Groceries, Shoes, Hats, China and Glass Ware.*

Having been established long enough for his acquaintances to be acquainted with his general stock of Goods, deems it unnecessary to enumerate, and will accommodate as to time and prices, to suit almost every reasonable purchaser.

WILLIAM S. LATTA.
March 1, 1836. 78-6w

$50 REWARD.

THE above Reward will be paid to any person, for the apprehension of my nego man AARON, or for his confinement in any Jail so that I get him. Aaron is about 38 years old, light complected, about 5 feet 6 inches high; his front teeth are very white and sound. He has a slight defect in his right hip, which may be perceived from his walking. He has on, probably, a blue coat and snuff-colored homespun pantaloons, with a wide brimmed fur or felt hat. He ran away the 25th of October last, has a wife at John Hadley's in Chatham, about 15 miles North-west of Pittsborough. He formerly belonged to Peter Perry, of said county, and is well acquainted on the Cape Fear River, as far down as Fayetteville, having worked on the river as a boat hand. I think it likely he will attempt to pass as a free man, and may probably have procured a free pass, or a pass from some person permitting him to hire himself to any one who will employ him Aaron may attempt to reach Wilmington, and make his escape on board of some vessel. I understand he calls himself Aaron Perry.

WOODSON LEA.
Pittsborough, Dec. 7. 68tf.

GROCERIES, &c.

60 TONS Swedes and English Iron,
3 tons sheet, band and hoop do.
3 do Steel, cast, German, Crowley, English and American blister,
1½ tons bar Lead,
120 bags Shot,
60 kegs Dupont's Powder,
120 bags Coffee,
10 bags ea. Pepper, Spice and Ginger;
30 hhds. Sugar,
1500 lbs. loaf and lump ditto,
200 kegs Nails, assorted 4d to 40d.
10 bbls. Copperas and 3 ceroons Indigo,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
15 bbls. Tanner's Oil,
150 galls. Sperm ditto.
For sale by
HALL & JOHNSON.
October 28, 1834. 8tf.

CHEAP PAPER

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

Notice.

H. ERAMBERT, *Tailor,* respectfully informs his customers and friends that he shall stop manufacturing to order after the 4th of May next, so as to enable him to settle by the time he leaves for the west.

P. S. All persons having claims against him will please present them for settlement, and all those indebted to him by account, duebill, or note, must settle by that time, otherwise they will be put into the hands of an officer for collection without respect to persons.
March 10, 1836. 79w6

Communication.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS

Of the Democratic Republican citizens of Cumberland County, introduced by an ex M C—being an amplification and revision, with appropriate additions to suit the occasion, of a celebrated Circular, addressed by the same gentleman in 1831, *to the democratic voters of the Congressional District, both supposed to be from the pen of the same person, now adopted and published as the opinions and sentiments of the democratic republican Jackson-Van Buren citizens of said County, in meeting at their State Head Quarters, Fayetteville, March* 9, 1836.

In reviewing this disingenuous and elaborate production, I shall, for my own convenience, and the better elucidation of the whole, divide the subject matter into seven classes, to-wit: Adulatory, Laudatory, Accusatory, Condemnatory, Monetary, Nullificatory and Recommendatory, and under each head consider, as occasion and opportunity offer, the principles avowed, facts set forth and motives of action incident thereto In pursuing this plan, it is not essential that I should observe the order in which they are arranged; I shall therefore, at this time proceed to examine the two divisions designated in the classification—Accusatory and Condemnatory—the one being correlative to the other: indeed, these two classes constitute the *gist* of the whole and are the only ones entitled to serious consideration. Our ears are so much accustomed to the adulatory and laudatory strains of man worship, and croakings about Bank Whiggery and Nullification, that we expect, as a matter of course, in all expositions of the Jackson Van Buren party, that they will be introduced, as a species of masquerade, mummery and buffoonery, to swell the pageant of the drama being enacted.

Gen. Dudley is accused and condemned of inconsistency, because he assigns as a reason for his opposition to Mr. Van Buren, that he supported Mr King, "who opposed the admission of Missouri into the union, unless with a constitution prohibiting slavery" The resolution in defence of the above charge declares, that "Rufus King went against the federal party in New York, and supported the war in 1812, from its very dawn, with all the power of his talents, &c., and the whole democratic party of New York voted unanimously for him for that reason." Here is no issue—Mr. King's opinion or course of action on the war question has no connexion with the particular charge made by Gen. Dudley; he does not accuse him with opposition to the war, he does not even charge him with being a federalist, but simply and specifically, that he voted for the prohibition of slavery in Missouri. This misrepresentation and perversion may aptly be denominated a subterfuge of party. The simple proposition then is, did Mr. Van Buren vote for Mr. King? Did Mr. King vote for the prohibition of slavery? Neither is problematical; but as a demonstration will involve other considerations more important—it will be given directly. Gen. Dudley is condemned for declaring that Mr. Van Buren is an abolitionist; on this point I forbear to express an opinion, but that he is not of *us,* on the subject of Southern institutions and Southern policy, can be irrefragably proved by his official acts and individual efforts on this same question. Mr. King is so closely connected and interwoven with the whole transaction from inception to consummation, in the State of New York, that in an examination of Mr. Van Buren's agency, it will be satisfactorily shown that though he did, in the Fall of 1814, "allow his love of country (or rather self love) to dispel his attachment to party," and yielded his support to the war, still he never was recognized as a democrat by the party in New York, or by Mr. Van Buren himself—that the junction or alliance of parties of antagonist principles, that elected him, was not the result of a conformity of sentiment on general points of government, but had a single and understood object in view, paramount to party questions and considerations, and this understood and primary object was the prohibition of slavery beyond the Mississippi. But let us to the facts, and like a just judge, consider both sides, and endeavour, according to the best of our judgments to decide between them

In February, 1819, three candidates for the Senate were presented to the legislature of N. York, Mr. Spencer, supported by the Clinton interest, Mr. Young, the candidate of the *republican party,* and Mr. King, the *federal candidate,* each party adhered to its own candidate, and no election was made during this session. In the recess, a pamphlet was addressed to the republican members of the legislature, entitled, "considerations in favor of the appointment of Rufus King to the Senate of the United States;" understood, and never denied, to have been from the pen of Mr Van Buren, written in that sinister, cautious and guarded style, for which he is so remarkable, even to this day.—It embraces an explanation of the reasons for his support of Mr. King and the views of the federal party,—he divides the federalists of that day into three classes; in the third class he places Mr. King,—"It is true," he says, "they have not the merit of advising to the commencement of the war"—thus, Mr. King was not there from its *very dawn.* "The dark cloud which overspread our political horizon in the Fall of 1814, struck with dismay and terror some of the firmest of our patriots." In undisguised and un-Van Buren-like language; the war at that time was becoming popular, and to promote their own interests, Mr. King, and many other distinguished federalists, gave their support to it; but they never were received into the ranks of the republican party.

Mr. Van Buren, exhibiting the skill and caution of an ingenious pleader, endeavours, with fallacious subtlety, to shew that the Democratic party, in giving their support to Mr. King, would act honorably to themselves and advantageously to the country; admitting, jesuitically, that a reluctance to do so "arises from a commendable apprehension that their determination to support him (Mr. King) under *existing circumstances,* might subject them to the suspicion of having become a party to a political bargain" They were suspected. There were *honest men* even in New York, who discovered and censured their designs. "It is, as I have already stated, apprehended by several *honest men,* whose devotion to the Republican cause, and whose good opinion I hold in the highest regard, that the support of Mr. King, *at this time,* might expose us to the suspicion of being influenced in our determination by the single view of securing the co-operation of a sufficient number of *federal members* to effect the various *legislative objects* at the next session, for which parties generally, as it is natural they should, feel considerable solicitude." This pamphlet and the author's personal services, effected the union of parties which elected Mr. King, with scarcely a dissenting vote. Why this coalition? this agreement to agree when they had always disagreed? Did the Democratic party form this alliance because Mr King supported the war? No. Subsequent facts will prove it. What was the only leading question at that time? What the *legislative object* that produced so much solicitude? *The terms and conditions on which Missouri should be admitted into the Union.* What were the terms? *The prohibition of slavery within her territory?* On this question, from the laboratory of Mr. Van Buren, more magical than the "*alembic*" of the Pennsylvania committee, which only converted a Rail Road bill into a Bank bill, (very much to the advantage of the former,) this modern alchymist, by the affinity of intermedium, himself being the intermedium power employed, combined heterogeneous bodies into a determinate form, and brought it to act on the side of Northern fanaticism against Southern institutions. Did Mr. Van Buren do this? Now for the *denouement.* Writing to a political friend he exposes the plot—"I should sorely regret to find any flagging on the subject of Mr. King; we are committed to his support; it is both wise and honest, and we must have no *fluttering* in our course. Mr. King's views towards us are honorable and correct. The *Missouri Question,* so far as he is concerned, conceals no plot, and we shall give it a true direction" Is more proof wanted? He permitted his name to be placed on a committee to call a general meeting of the citizens of Albany, to express their opinions on the extension of slavery beyond the Mississippi. When the meeting was held, he was absent. His name was placed on a committee to prepare a memorial to Congress On his return, he declined signing it, on the ground, that he had not authorised his name to be used as one of the committee. To exhibit a specimen of the tortuous and non-committal style, I give the reply in his own words—"Being out of town when it (the meeting) was held, and having no hand in forming or adopting the memorial, I declined signing it; my reasons for doing so, further than you are concerned, I presume it is not your intention to inquire into." Here is nothing definite, nothing tangible. But we detect him at last, in the New York Legislature, voting for, or what is equivalent, permitting to pass unanimously, without debate or division, he being present, a resolution founded on this very same memorial which he had refused to sign, viz: instructing their Senators, &c. "to oppose the admission as a State in the Union, any Territory not comprised within the original boundary of the United States, without making the prohibition of slavery an indispensable condition."

His biographer, expressing great regard and partiality for the subject of his narrative, reluctantly admits, that though it was not brought before the Legislature by his agency, still he must be regarded as having concurred at *that time,* in the *sentiment* of the resolution. This was Mr. Van Buren in 1820, then seeking political advancement in his own State, exercising his magical influence within her borders, alone—effecting by political *tactique,* a junction of parties and electing Mr. King, the *federal* candidate, their sentiments on the subject of slavery in perfect accordance, or he would not have been nominated on the committee, nor permitted the instructory resolution involving Southern institutions and the general welfare to pass, without raising his voice in defence of the rights of those people for whose interests he now professes so much tenderness.

In 1812 we find him in alliance with the federal party, nominating and supporting Mr. Clinton in opposition to Mr. Madison, the democratic candidate; after Mr. Clinton's defeat we find him again in the Republican ranks. In 1824 and '28, he voted for the protective tariffs, a system unequal, and oppressive to Southern interests and beneficial to Northern manufacturers and wool growers.—Years roll away, the scene changes and he enters on the stage in 1834.—His political ambition has now passed the limits of his own State; he stands before the people of the United States in an imposing attitude, a candidate for the highest office they can bestow,—the South must be conciliated, must be secured at all hazards: in what way can it be done more effectually than by adopting their opinions on a subject to which they are so sensitive as that of slavery?—Even in this, with all his tact and ingenuity, he fails to satisfy the South, he admits the right of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia—so with the protective system, he admits the constitutional power of Congress to lay duties for the encouragement of domestic products but expresses a wish that he may never "see the power in question exercised with an oppressive irregularity upon any portion of our citizens or for the advantage of one section of the Union at the expense of another"—thus we find in every instance, his official acts and sentiments up to 1830, opposed to his electioneering professions from that period to the present—actually frowning at each other in the most positive spirit of contradiction, affording an amusing contrast of his real and his assumed physiognomy. Under which will the Southern people try him? His visage of 1835 and '36—the mask of a party, disguising to the general eye his real character, when all the blandishments of art, all the sophistry of language, all that is double and hypocritical in party are used to woo them to his favor—or by his visage of 1820, when he wore no mask to deceive the South and displayed his real character, looking alone to his own state for advancement, condemning Southern institutions, disregarding Southern rights, aiding to accomplish a scheme, which if successful, would have destroyed the beautiful union and harmony of our system of government, our institutions and liberties—halt ye, yet, men of the South, by which to judge him? Take then his acts, give to his professions the same credibility and confidence you would to a witness whose evidence was known to be influenced by interest or passion and calculated to promote his own advantage. Do this and your verdict must be, that Mr. Van Buren, if not an abolitionist, "is a Northern man in soul, in principle and in action, with no feeling of sympathy or of interest for the South."

Another condemnation pronounced against Gen. Dudley, under the general head of inconsistency, is "that he nominated and supported Mr. Meares for Governor, because he is a *Federalist,* in opposition to Mr. Speight, who was *born and raised a Democrat* Allow me to remark, *en passant,* that I consider the introduction of Mr. Meares's name into circulars and resolutions, a work of supererogation, even more than the loudest professions and most active partizanship require. To return to our subject. Those who adapt their conduct to a change of circumstances, act not inconsistently, but otherwise. They would be inconsistent if they persisted in a course of measures, after the reasons which called for them had so changed as to require a course directly the reverse. Assuming this as the rule of conduct adopted by Gen. Dudley, I can more readily comprehend why he nominated Mr. Meares, than I can why General Jackson nominated Mr. Taney, *born and raised a Federalist of the black cockade stamp,* to be Chief Justice. The one, admitted by his political foes, to possess great vigor of mind, energy and ability, and only objected to on account of former federalism. The latter, besides this inexpiable transgression, wants capacity. As a jurist he was never eminent, and until recently, only known by his uniform and violent opposition to all Democratic measures. The former has never yielded his independence of character, or submitted to the influence of improper or personal considerations. The latter, it is thought, conceded too much to Executive dictation from selfish motives and for self-aggrandizement. At all events, his opinion on a question of constitutional law, whilst Attorney General, his subserviency and readiness to exercise a doubtful power while Secretary of the Treasury, does not entitle him to wear the mantle of the pure, incurrupt and incorruptible late Chief Justice. But there are some things of the present day yet more incomprehensible. When I see distinguished gentlemen, *born and raised Federalists,* once the direct and avowed opponents of Democracy, revilers of the principles of Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, antagonists of the late war and all its measures; now exhibiting themselves in close connexion with the Democratic party, on every point of government, lauding principles they once condemned, approving measures they once scoffed; I ask myself, is it possible that I witness instances of that wonderful ductility of the human mind, which, in its zeal to effect a favorite purpose, begins with the work of self-deception; or is it that phrenzy which sometimes seizes on powerful understandings, when assailed by more powerful passions; or can it be, is it possible, that this coalition can be formed on the principle of that all-swallowing, all-devouring avidity and lust for place and office, which degrades alike the personal and public character of the statesman. X.

From the National Intelligencer.

THE BURNING OF THE TREASURY.

It is now about three years since the destruction by fire of the Treasury building, with the greater part of its contents. Never, perhaps, did so serious a public calamity, in any country produce so little excitement, raise so little curiosity, or provoke so little censure of the Government. The Opposition press, slow to censure except where there is just ground for it, forbore accusation, because they saw nothing in the circumstances of the case to inculpate the Administration. Of neglect of due care and precaution, there was sufficient evidence in the fact of the conflagration; but censure for that would have fallen upon the subordinates, such as watchmen, &c. already sufficiently afflicted by the loss of their employments, and the censure was either withheld or sparingly bestowed.

Upon a vague suspicion of design being at the bottom of this fire, examination into the matter was made, by the proper authorities, at the instance of the Executive; and, after full investigation, nothing appeared to justify the belief that the fire was not the result of accident.

Time, however, which is often the only test of truth to the senses of mortals, has disclosed circumstances which leave little doubt of this fire having been the work of a conspiracy of individuals, of whom some were directly, and others indirectly, instrumental in producing the conflagration. The matter has, we believe, been some time in the course of investigation: but, as secrecy was important to success in the pursuit of evidence and the criminals, we should have refrained from noticing it even now, were it not that the bringing to this city one of the persons implicated has been noticed in the Baltimore papers. Such an individual, arrested in the city of New York, arrived here on Saturday, in custody of several peace officers, and is now in confinement. Another, we have heard, is in confinement in Canada, and one or more others elsewhere. The evidence must be in some degree circumstantial. We have reason to think, however, that the whole iniquity will be brought to light and judicially established. The desire to destroy evidence in the public records will probably appear to have been the motive of this desparate action.

A fair hit.—An industrious son of the Land of Steady Habits was endeavoring to sell a clock, a few evenings ago, to a person who is by no means the handsomest man in town. As far as paint, varnish, and a looking glass front go, the clock was passable, but as a whole, it was rather an ugly piece of furniture. The owner praised it to the skies; the other decried it, and jocularly remarked that a look at it almost frightened him. "Then mister," replied the vender of notions, "I guess you had better buy one that has no looking glass in front."

Newbern Spectator.

An Accident and a Warning.—The Boston Traveller of Friday says:

"On Tuesday evening, Nicholas Mahon, a passenger in the Accommodation car from Providence, when within about three miles of the city, had the rashness to jump out, at the place where he desired to stop, when the train was in full motion. He was dashed against the earth with great violence, and not clearing the track, his legs were ground in pieces by the wheels of the following cars. When taken up he showed some signs of life; but on reaching the city, he had ceased to breathe."

A Search for Heirs.—The Albany Advertiser says, there is a search making for the heirs of Hugh, John and Daniel Mosher, in this country, to whom an estate of 32 millions has recently descended in England.

The Mother's Catechism,

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

Communications.

Mr. HALE:—There is an amusing and humorous account related in the "Guardian" of the attainments of a youth from college and his exhibition of them, when on a visit to Lady Lizard, his mother.—"It was a common jest with him, to pinch one of his sister's lap dogs, and afterwards prove he could not feel it. When the girls were assorting a set of knots, he would demonstrate to them that all the ribbons were of the same color, or rather, says Jack, of no color at all." The same process of ratiocination and rule of logic that produced Jack's conclusions, appear to have been used by the Editors of the N. C. Journal, in their analysis and interpretation of Gen. Dudley's language. The result of their extraordinary logical labor and inductive reasoning will, no doubt, be received by *their* political family, as Jack's was by *his* domestic circle, "his mother was pleased, and all the servants stared at the learning of their young master." The fallacy of *their* logical artifice and conclusions, when submitted to the ordeal of truth and correct reasoning, will meet exposure as Jack's did, when his mother "accidentally burnt her fingers as she was lighting the lamp of her tea pot, and in the midst of her anguish, Jack laid hold of the opportunity to instruct her, that there was no such thing as heat in fire." The Editors should accompany Jack still further, and adopt the rule so strongly recommended to him by the Guardian, "to think with the wise, but talk to the vulgar."

The phraseology employed by Gen. Dudley, as printed and punctuated in the Journal, is this: "*to say* all in one sentence: he is not one of *us*: he is a Northern man in soul, in principle and in action, with no feeling of sympathy or of interest for the South." In this we have two propositions, one negative, the other affirmative, in both Mr. Van Buren is the understood subject; in the first, *us* is the predicate, having a direct reference to the predicate of the second, "*a Northern man in soul*, &c." As the predicate of the negative proposition has an indisputable relation to the predicate of the affirmative proposition, that is, the term *us* is intended to convey what is understood by the term, "*he is a Northern man in soul*, &c.," it will not be necessary to consider the negative proposition. *Mr Van Buren is a Northern man*,—if the proposition stood thus, if Gen. Dudley had concluded the sentence here, his meaning would have been obvious, the predicate would be a genus of which the subject would be a species, he would have been liable to the charge, that sectional feeling was the cause of his opposition to Mr. Van Buren;—but the sentence did not terminate there: "*he is a Northern man in soul*, &c."—here the predicate is not a genus, but in its extension, clearly implies the peculiar nature or characteristics of the genus, of which nature and character the subject partakes. The peculiar attributes of the genus are further explained by the proposition itself, "he is a Northern man in soul and in principle" Why? Because "he has no feeling of sympathy or of interest for the South." The terms used are neither doubtful, obscure or equivocal, and to the unprejudiced inquirer after truth presents no difficulty of solution. Gen. Dudley is opposed to Mr. Van Buren, not because he was born and raised in New York, but because "he is a Northern man in soul, in principle and in action;" that is, he entertains opinions and feelings adverse to the South. I might with propriety say, Mr Benton is a Northern man in soul and in principle The predicate in this proposition does not point out the place of nativity of the subject, but merely that his acts and opinions assimilate to those of the Northern people. I might personify things and say, the North Carolina Journal is not one of *us*, it is *Van Buren "in soul and in principle."* I would not be understood, that this printed sheet is not weekly distributed to the *faithful* in this town, or that it is *really Van Buren*, but, that it advocates principles incompatible with Southern interests, and supports with zeal the cause of Mr Van Buren. Again, I may say, the North Carolina Journal is the *Globe in miniature*. I do not intend to convey by this proposition, that it is *truly* the Globe on a reduced scale, but a *close imitation* in a more diminutive form

The proposition may be rendered still more intelligible by extension, or explanation of the peculiar and appropriate qualities of the predicate. Thus, "the N. C. Journal is *the Globe in miniature*." Why? Because it is conducted on the same principles, and pursues a similar course, and is printed on a reduced sheet. What are the principles and course pursued by the Globe? In the investigation of truth and the communication of it to others, *it* attempts by the art of sophistry, to pervert and misinterpret the obvious intention and meaning of its adversaries; when this fails, *it* resorts to all that is low and cunning, hypocritical and double, unbecoming wit, unmeaning ridicule, and low vulgarisms; thus violating the laws of honorable controversy and exhibiting *its* true character and chief design, that the object of the labor and zeal employed is not for the attainment of truth, but for the reward and spoils of victory.

Q

FOR THE OBSERVER.

SAMPSON COUNTY.

A meeting, pursuant to public notice, of the Republican Freemen of Sampson county, opposed to the election of Martin Van Buren as President, and Richard M. Johnson as Vice President, of the United States, and in favor of the supremacy of the Constitution and Laws, was held at the Court House, in the town of Clinton, on Saturday the 26th of March. On motion, the meeting was organized by appointing Arch'd Monk, Esq. Chairman; Hugh M. Clark and Franklin Snead, Secretaries.

The Chairman having returned thanks to the meeting for the honor conferred by calling him to preside over its deliberations, and explained in a few brief but pertinent remarks the important objects for which the meeting had assembled, and the necessity of co-operating with energy in behalf of the Constitution and laws of the land, and of selecting men *known to be favorable to Southern interests;* Dr. William McKay rose and addressed the meeting in an eloquent, effective and truly patriotic strain.

When, on motion, it was

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the Chair to retire and report resolutions for the consideration of this meeting

Whereupon the following gentlemen were appointed said committee, viz: Blackman Lee, Purdy J Pemberton, Hugh M. Clark, Dr. William McKay and Franklin Snead. After an absence of a few moments, the Committe reported the following Preamble and Resolutions, which were taken separately, and *unanimously adopted:*—

Whereas, we the freemen of Sampson county desirous of perpetuating our happy system of Republican Government unimpaired, and of bequeathing it to our children unsullied, as we received it from our fathers, who taught us the important lesson, that the "price of Liberty is eternal vigilance," and required of us to test our public men, and more especially candidates for high trusts, by the following standard, namely—"Is he honest? is he capable? is he a uniform supporter of the Constitution, and a defender of the rights of the People?" And whereas, we believe a crisis has arrived when it behooves every honest man, and especially every *Southern patriot*, to reject the nomination of the Baltimore Convention, an irresponsible body, who, through their management, are endeavoring to palm upon us Martin Van Buren as our next President—a man whose political honesty has been always held doubtful—a supporter of the odious Tariff of '24 and '28—a Missouri restrictionist, and a supposed friend of the Abolitionists—Therefore

Resolved, That we will zealously support HUGH L. WHITE, of Tennessee, for the Presidency, because we know his honesty and integrity to be *above suspicion*,—his Republican principles of the Jeffersonian school, and not of the late counterfeit cast, that can change to all the colors of the chameleon; but a man firm and true to Southern principles and the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That we highly approve of the nomination of JOHN TYLER, of Virginia, as Vice President of the United States. Throughout his honorable public course, he has always discharged his duties with zeal, talent and industry. In his patriotism, ability and worth, we have the fullest confidence, and will use all honorable means to secure his election.

Resolved, That we have entire confidence in the talents, integrity and republican principles of Gen. EDWARD B. DUDLEY, of New Hanover, and will give our undivided support to secure his election as Governor of this State.

Resolved, That a committee of vigilance be appointed for the County of Sampson, to carry into effect the object of this meeting.

Whereupon the following gentlemen were appointed, viz. Isaac C. Wright, Dr. John Owen, H. M. Clark, Richard Smith, Hiram Blackburn, Benjamin Hudson, Felix Blackburn, Wm. R. McKay, John Carter, Uriah Blackburn, Dickson Peterson, George Peterson, Joseph Elwels, Calvin Owen, Archibald Patterson, Wm. Peterson, Hiram Blackburn, Jr. Col. David Underwood, Dr. Wm. McKay, Gen. Harry Bryan, James Oats, Jethro Oats, John W. Carroll, Blackman Lee, Ivy Lee, P. J. Pemberton, David Oats, Francis Westbrook, Firnafold Westbrook, Wm. Westbrook, Jr. R. N. Herring, Joel Herring, Moses Cox, John McLane, Wm. House, Wm. Weatbrook, S. Ireland, John Fellow, J. Craddock, Wm. Cotton, Joseph J. Fellow, B. M. Herring, Isaac Ward, Thos. Ward, B. Ward, F. Snead, Whitfield Thornton, A. Thornton, B. S Thornton, M. Strickland, Asher Bizzel, John Bizzel, J. Peters, Jr. M. Rainor, S. Rainor, D. Rainor, Uriah Thornton, J. L. Clifton, Thomas Smith, Lewis Oats, B. Hargrove, Owen Hargrove, J. C. Slocumb, Carr Hargrove, Drury Smith, S. Ashford, T. Ashford, Wm. Slocumb, A. D. Vann, B. Johnson, K. D. Register, John Treadwell, James Peters, T. McLoud, G. Hill, Jr. Col. H. House, G. Draughon, Sen. G W. Draughon, R. Best, J. Gilbert, Henry Lee, W. Lee, Sen. J. House, H. Warwick, J. Bass, A. Barbary, Sen. G. Draughon, Jr. Isaac W. Daniel, S. M. Matthews, J. Matthews, Isham Ritch, James Holland, Wm. Green, A. D. Young, J. Bryan, Esq. Ollen McLamb, Wm. McLamb, Willie McLamb, Nathan McLamb, T. K. Morrissey, Robt. Shipp, J. J. Cole, James Tart, Thomas Tart, Turner Wilkins, James Wilkins, Wm. Wilkins, Rayford Haines, Joel Parker.

Resolved, That Franklin Snead, Dr John Owen and Wm. Ashford, be appointed Delegates to meet other Delegates in Wilmington, on the 4th Monday of April next, to select some suitable person to be placed on the Whig Electoral Ticket for this District

On motion of General H Bryan, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be presented to Arch'd Monk, Esq, for the able, impartial and dignified manner in which he discharged the duties of the Chair, and also to the Secretaries

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretaries, and published in the Fayetteville Observer, Raleigh Register and Star, with a request to all other Editors in the State, friendly to the Whig cause, to insert the same.

ARCH'D MONK, *Chairman*.

HUGH M. CLARK, } *Secretaries*.
FRANKLIN SNEAD, }

WHITE MEETING,

At Elizabethtown, Bladen County, at the Court House, on the first day of the Superior Court.

The meeting was organized. On motion of William McNeill, Col. Samuel B. Andres was appointed President, and John S. Pearson, Vice President; Col Alexander Byrne and Thos. C. Smith, Secretaries. The object of the meeting was explained by a few pertinent remarks, by Isaac Wright, Esq, at the request of the President,

On motion of Salter Lloyd, Esq, the President named the following persons as a Committee:—Isaac Wright, Salter Lloyd, William D. McNeill, David Lewis, John A. Robeson, and John Bayan, to draft a preamble and resolutions, expressive of the sense of the meeting, as to the nomination of President, Vice President, and Governor of the State. The Committee having retired for a short time, returned and submitted the following report, which was unanimously adopted

The importance of the Presidential Election suggests the inquiry, who is for us, and who is against us. We wish to unite with our friends, and oppose our enemies We refer to eventful periods, to times of great national excitement, for a development of character; under this head we class the Missouri question and the Tariff. When the North and the South divided, our friends stood by us and our enemies against us In these times of peril, where was Mr Van Buren? Did he enlist under our banner? Did he advocate our cause? We answer, no. Is he with us in a division of the proceeds of the public lands amongst the States—which would enrich them, and educate all their poor children? We answer, no. Is he for a cheap administration, the promise of which, brought the present incumbent into office? We answer, he "treads mainly in the footsteps" of him, who has found it easier to increase than diminish expenses; but his party gives it out to the people, that he is more democratic, more of a republican than White, and all the rest of them put together Why then talk so much about fortifications, navies, standing armies, &c? and get into such terrible feuds and passions, and wranglings, about the three millions? It is better in the treasury than out of it We have thought the first proof and the highest evidence of republicanism, was that of putting down both army and navy, because they were expensive establishments; so said and so did, Thomas Jefferson. Have we been going down hill? Is our vigour and energy declining? Have they just now found it out? that they talk so much about our exposed and defenceless condition We are not alarmed—we still think we are safe Fifteen millions of people, their men and boys all pluck, and good marksmen besides, have nothing to fear.

It is said that it is necessary to elect Mr Van Buren to carry out these republican measures.—We think it would be more republican to reverse a part—the money part, of these measures, and give back to the people the millions for which the government hath no need, for the simple reason, that it leads to prodigality and waste. We dont like mid-night appropriations, they are too near akin to the mid night Judges; when we look to the origin of the one, and the most prominent defence of the other, though severed by time, a family likeness appears. What strange amalgations take place now-a-days. We are opposed to the making two Presidential terms the ground work of a third. The Constitution, jealous of our rights, confines executive powers to a term: by running one administration into another, power accumulates like the confluence of many streams, and forms a mighty current, too strong for popular rights. We dont like favourites—we are advocates for equality, and had much rather the President, like Alexander the great, had left it to the people, however puzzling, to choose the most worthy.

Resolved, That we do not recognize in Mr. Van Buren, the patriot and statesman, whose firmness of character and greatness of mind, if elected, would close, with the term of his predecessor, those angry passions, which have more than heretofore disturbed the peace and harmony of the union.

Resolved, That we have great confidence in the patriotism and ability of HUGH LAWSON WHITE, that his public and private character is a sure pledge to us that he will administer the government on constitutional principles—uninfluenced by party, or sectional interests: we greet him with great cordiality, as a native of North Carolina, and will use all honorable means to elevate him to the presidency.

Resolved, To the nomination of JONH TYLER as Vice President, we respond with no ordinary pleasure. In him we recognize one of Virginia's illustrious sons, highminded, magnanimous and disinterested. Our influence is limited—our situation humble and rather obscure; but such force and energy as we possess, shall be directed to promote his election.

Resolved, That we have known EDWARD B. DUDLEY, as a merchant, as a planter, member of Congress and of the State Legislature—as a merchant, correct and liberal, as a planter, industrious, enterprizing and successful. As a politician—true to his party when right—opposed to them when wrong. The advocate of measures—the supporter of principles and not men. We approve of his nomination for Governor, and will give him our support.

On motion of Isaac Wright, Esq., Saltar Lloyd, Esq John A. Robeson, Thomas C. Smith, William McNeill and Col. Samuel B. Andres. were appointed delegates, to meet the convention at Wilmington, on the first day of the Superior court, to nominate an elector for this district.

On motion of Doctor Smith, Isaac Wright was added to the number of delegates.

On motion of Col. Burney, it was *Ordered*, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Fayetteville Observer, with a request that the Editor of the Wilmington Advertiser give it an insertion, and such other papers as are friendly to the cause.

SAMUEL B. ANDRESS, *President*.
JNO. S. PEARSON, *Vice President*.
THOMAS C. SMITH, } *Secretaries*.
A. J. BYRNE, }

WHIG MEETING.

In pursuance of notice given, the citizens of Brunswick County, friendly to the election of Hugh L. White to the highest office within the gift of the people, assembled at the Court House in Smithville, on Monday the 7th inst., for the purpose of an interchange of opinion upon the political condition of the country, and of selecting suitable persons to be run for the Vice Presidency and for Governor of the State. The meeting was organised by appointing Francis Morse, Esq., Chairman, and Nathaniel Potter, Secretary. The object of the meeting having been explained in a forcible address from Dr. Frederick J. Hill, the following gentlemen were appointed to draft a Preamble and Resolutions, viz: Cornelius Galloway, Sen., Dr. S. B. Everitt, and L. P. Swain, who, after retiring a short time, returned and reported as follows:

Whereas, in a government deriving its powers from the people, the preservation of its republican purity depends, in a great degree, upon its freedom from the influence of executive favoritism and patronage, and we have strong reason to believe, and do believe, that an attempt is now being made through such means, to place in power Martin Van Buren, whose motto is, the spoils belong to the victors, and whose success, we believe, would be accompanied by the worst consequences to the best interests of the country; and whereas his views on a subject of vital importance to the peculiar institutions of the Southern States, render his elevation to the Chief Magistracy, an event truly to be deprecated by every southern patriot;—

Therefore, *Resolved*. That we will support by all fair means, the election of H. L. WHITE, of Tennessee, to the Presidency of the U. States

Resolved further. That having entire confidence in the talents, integrity and republican principles of Gen. EDWARD B DUDLEY, of New Hanover, we will give him our zealous support for the office of Governor of North Carolina, at the election in August next

Resolved, That we recommend to the other Counties composing this Electoral District, the name of Isaac Wright, Esq of Bladen, to be run upon the Whig Electoral Ticket, in November next.

On motion, *Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Fayetteville Observer, Raleigh Register, and all other papers in the State friendly to the cause.

FRANCIS MORSE, *Chairman*.
NATH'L POTTER, *Secretary*.

Benton's Speech.—The Telegraph intimates that Col. Benton's speech on the expunging resolution, which was delivered on Friday and Saturday, in the Senate, was printed in pamphlet form, and ready for delivery at the Globe office, on the Thursday before! This is taking time by the forelock to some purpose. It also understands that, while the EXPUNGER was *throwing off* his speech in the Senate, the editor of the Globe stood behind him, with a printed copy in his hand, and acted from time to time as prompter to the Missouri orator. This is also a new improvement in the art of public speaking—though we doubt whether it will find many followers.

A bone to pick.—The Legislature of N. Carolina solemnly declared, at the last session, that it would regard any attempt to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia, as the "first step towards a general emancipation of the Slaves of the South." This declaration was made with almost perfect unanimity. How then, can North Carolina be expected to vote for a man, who avows the opinion that Congress possesses the Constitutional power to interfere with this most delicate subject?

Raleigh Register.

A Quiet People.—The Newington folks, Connecticut, hearing that it was proposed to run a railroad from Hartford to New Haven, through their town, presented a remonstrance to the Directors, representing that they were a peaceable, orderly people, (which in truth they are,) and begged that their quiet might not be interrupted by steam cars and an influx of strangers.

THE CONTESTED ELECTION.

Proceedings of Saturday night and Sunday morning, March 26-7.

The House resumed the consideration of the report of the Committee on Elections on the subject of the North Carolina contested election.

Mr. RENCHER moved to strike out all after the word "that" in the resolution which declared that Mr. Graham is not entitled to a seat, and that Mr. Newland is entitled to a seat, and to substitute the following:

1. *Resolved*, That the depositions which have been communicated to the House by the Speaker, and laid on the table since the report of the Committee on Elections was made, whenever taken upon due notice, will be received by the House, as testimony in this case.

2. *Resolved*, That the five votes taken from the Commons box at the Franklin precinct, in Buncombe county, and counted for the petitioner, ought not to be allowed.

3. *Resolved*, That the three votes which were stricken from the petitioner's poll by the judges at Ashville, in Buncombe county, because it appeared by the return of the judges from the Henderson precinct that three of the votes given for the petitioner were given by voters, living in Yancey county, and which have now been added to his poll by the committee, ought not to be allowed.

4. *Resolved*. That two votes (to wit, Robert Lankford and George Barkly) stricken from the poll of the sitting member by the committee, on the ground that they voted out of their proper county, ought to be restored, because there is no proof that they lived out of the county in which they voted.

5. *Resolved*, That two votes (to wit, Moses Pace, and Andrew Morrison) which were proven by parol testimony to have been given for James Graham out of the county in which they reside and on that account have been stricken from his poll by the committee, ought to be restored, because it does not appear, from the poll books themselves, that either of these men voted at the election.

6. *Resolved*, That Wm. H. Milton ought to be stricken from the poll of the petitioner, because it appears that he had not paid a public tax.

7. *Resolved*, That the five votes found on page 6 of the report, which have been counted for the petitioner, but which were not given in at the polls, ought not to be allowed.

8. *Resolved*, That there is no evidence that these men were qualified to vote, not having lived in the county where they offered to vote 12 months immediately preceding the day of election, as required by the Constitution of North Carolina, or that they tendered their votes as required by the law of that State.

9 *Resolved, therefore*, That ——— is entitled to a seat upon this floor as a representative of the 12th Congressional District of North Carolina.

The discussion was continued until a late hour, by Messrs. BYNUM, RENCHER, HARDIN, HAWES, MERCER, THOMPSON, McKAY, and HAMER.

Mr. Graves now got the floor, and kept it, with frequent interruptions on motions to adjourn, till past 12 o'clock. Another motion to adjourn, when many members refused to vote.

Mr. ADAMS said I deny the right of this House to make me vote on the Sabbath day.

Mr. HAWES said he hoped the gentleman from Massachusetts would be excused from voting, and made that motion.

Mr. ADAMS replied, sir, I do not ask to be excused.

Mr. HAWES withdrew his motion.

Mr. LAWLER moved an adjournment, and thereupon the yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. J Q ADAMS having been called, and not answering to his name,

Mr. WISE rose, and said, I inform the House that the gentleman from Massachusetts is in his seat, and has not answered to his name. I wish to know whether the House has the right to compel a member to vote, under present circumstances.

The CHAIR replied that there was no power in the Chair to compel a member to vote, and he referred to precedents to show that the House had never undertaken to exercise that power.

Mr. WISE said his object was to ascertain whether the House would or would not compel its members to take part in legislative proceedings, against their conscience, on the Sabbath.

The CHAIR said the proper time for raising the question was after the roll had been called through.

The call having been finished, and many members, who were present, having refused to answer to their names, before the result was announced,

Mr. WISE renewed the question.

The CHAIR read the 28th rule, as follows.—"Every member who shall be in the House when the question is put, shall give his vote, unless the House, for special reasons, shall excuse him," and remarked that the Chair possessed no power to compel members to vote. In the most extraordinary case of this kind that had ever occurred, the subject was discussed by the House, and, after various propositions had been made in reference to the course of the member refusing to vote, the whole subject was finally laid on the table. It was requisite, in the present case, that some specific proposition should be made to the House.

Mr BEARDSLEY proposed that the gentleman from Massachusetts be excused from voting, on the ground that he has conscientious scruples against taking part in the business of the House on the Sabbath.

Mr. J Q. ADAMS said he wished to repeat what he had said. He did not desire to be excused, for he had done nothing which required to be excused. He had refused to answer to his name when called, but he did not put his refusal entirely upon the ground that the gentleman from New York had chosen to take for him. In cases of great public necessity, he was willing to legislate on the Sabbath, but he denied the right of the House to compel its members to take a part in business, upon ordinary occasions, on the Sabbath day. Mr. A. stated and supported his views on this point at length

After some very earnest remarks from Mr. PEYTON, in reference to the course taken by a majority of the House, and some explanations and remarks from Mr. BEARDSLEY, the latter withdrew his motion to excuse the gentleman from Massachusetts from voting.

After various proceedings, and some discussion, in which Messrs. MERCER and BYNUM took part,

Mr. WISE moved that the gentleman from Massachusetts be required to vote, for the purpose of testing the sense of the House upon the question whether a member could be compelled to sit here, at three o'clock on the morning of the Sabbath, for the purpose of doing an unholy act of party. Mr. WISE extended his remarks in support of this motion to some length.

Mr BYNUM called the gentleman from Virginia to order in the course of his remarks on the conduct of the majority, and some conversation of a personal nature took place between those gentlemen.

There being much confusion and excitement in the House,

Mr CONNOR moved an adjournment.

Mr. THOMAS said he was compelled to call the yeas and nays on this question, and added, the House must not adjourn in this state.

Mr. MERCER. I implore the House not to adjourn. It ought not to adjourn.

The motion to adjourn having been withdrawn,

Mr. MERCER addressed the House in an impressive manner, and at some length, in regard to duties to the individual members who had been brought into a painful personal collision, and cited precedents from the history of the House of Commons, which, in his opinion, ought to govern the conduct of this House on the present occasion. He suggested a course by which the unhappy difficulty would be adjusted in a manner mutually satisfactory and honorable to both parties.

Messrs. PEYTON, THOMAS, R. M. JOHNSON, ADAMS, C. ALLAN, PATTON, THOMPSON, of S. C., and HOWARD sustained the appeal of the gentleman from Virginia, with a view to procure a reconciliation between the parties before the House adjourned.

After some further proceedings, in the course of which Messrs. BYNUM and WISE, having simultaneously risen, made mutual explanations in regard to what had passed,

Mr. DAVIS rose, and said that, regarding the controversy as having been adjusted, he moved to suspend the Rules for the purpose of making the subject of the North Carolina contested election the special Order of the Day for Monday, after one o'clock, and Tuesday, after twelve o'clock, which was agreed to, and the motion indicated was offered and agreed to.

Mr. WISE withdrew his motion in regard to the course of the gentleman from Massachusetts.

And, at *half past four* o'clock A. M.,

The House adjourned.

On Monday the subject was resumed. Mr. Graham spoke at great length in support of his right to the seat.

On Tuesday Mr. Newland replied. Mr. Cushman moved the previous question, the effect of which would be to bring the question back to the original resolution, and avoid a vote on those of Mr. Rencher. Mr Rencher made a strong appeal to the House, to refuse the Previous Question, and vote directly and without debate, on his resolutions, which covered the whole ground of controversy. But the appeal was unheeded.

The question on the resolution reported by the committee was then so divided as to take it separately upon each branch of the resolution; and first, upon the following part of it:

"*Resolved*, That James Graham is *not* entitled to a seat in this House."

Upon which the vote was as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Ash, Barton, Bean, Bockee, Boon, Bouldin, Bovee, Boyd, Brown, Buchanan, Burns, Bynum, Cambreleng, Carr, Casey, Chaney, Chapin, Cleveland, Coffee, Coles, Connor, Craig, Cramer, Cushman, Davis, Doubleday, Dromgoole, Effner, Fairfield, Farlin, French, Wm. K. Fuller, Galbraith, James Garland, Gillet, Grantland, Haley, Joseph Hall, Hamer, Hannegan, Samuel S. Harrison, Albert G. Harrison, Hawes, Hawkins, Haynes, Henderson, Holsey, Hopkins, Howard, Hubley, Huntington, Ingham, J. Jackson, Jarvis, Joseph Johnson, Richard M. Johnson, Cave Johnson, John W. Jones, Benjamin Jones, Kennon, Kilgore, Kinnard, Klingensmith, Lane, Lansing, Gideon Lee, Joshua Lee, Thomas Lee, Leonard, Logan, Loyall, Mann, Manning, Martin, John Y. Mason, William Mason, Moses Mason, McKay, McKeon, McKim, McLene, Montgomery, Morgan, Muhlenberg, Owens, Page, Parker, Parks, Patterson, Franklin Pierce, Dutee J. Pearce, Phelps, John Reynolds, Joseph Reynolds, Ripley, Roane, Schenck, Seymour, Shinn, Sickles, Smith, Speight, Thomas, John Thomson, Towns, Turrill, Vanderpoel, Wagner, Ward, Wardwell, Webster, Weeks—114.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Chilton Allan, Heman Allen, Ashley, Bailey, Beale, Bell, Bond, Borden, Briggs, Bunch, John Calhoon, William B. Calhoun, Campbell, Carter, George Chambers, John Chambers, Childs, Nathaniel H. Claiborne, Clark, Corwin, Crane, Cushing, Darlington, Deberry, Denny, Evans, Everett, Forester, Philo C. Fuller, Rice Garland, Granger, Grayson, Grennell, Griffin, Hiland Hall, Hard, Hardin, Harlan, Hazeltine, Hoar, Howell, Huntsman, Ingersoll, James, Henry Johnson, Lawler, Lawrence, Lay, Luke Lea, Lewis, Lincoln, Love, Lucas, Lyon, Sampson Mason, Maury, McComas, McKenan, Mercer, Milligan, Morris, Patton, Pettigrew, Peyton, Pinckney, Reed, Rencher, Robertson, Rogers, Russell, Augustine H. Shepperd, Slade, Spangler, Standefer, Steele, Storer, Taliaferro, Waddy Thompson, Underwood, Vinton, White, Whittlesey, Lewis Williams, Sherrod Williams, Wise—87.

So it was determined that James Graham is not entitled to the seat he occupies.

The question was then taken upon the remainder of the report of the committee, viz: "That David Newland *is* entitled to a seat in this House," and decided as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Ash, Barton, Bean, Bockee, Boon, Bovee, Boyd, Buchanan, Burns, Bynum, Cambreleng, Carr, Casey, Chaney, Chapin, Cleveland, Coffee, Coles, Craig, Cramer, Cushman, Davis, Doubleday, Dromgoole, Effner, Fairfield, Farlin, French, William K. Fuller, Galbraith, James Garland, Gillet, Grantland, Haley, Joseph Hall, Hamer, A. G. Harrison, Hawes, Hawkins, Haynes, Holsey, Howard, Hubley, Huntington, Ingham, Jabez Jackson, Jos. Johnson, Richard M. Johnson, Cave Johnson, Benj. Jones, Kennon, Kilgore, Kinnard, Klingensmith, Lane, Lansing, G. Lee, Joshua Lee, Thomas Lee, Leonard, Logan, Job Mann, Martin, John Y. Mason, William Mason, Moses Mason, McKeon, McKim, McLene, Montgomery, Muhlenberg, Owens, Page, Parker, Parks, Patterson, Franklin Pierce, Dutee J. Pearce, Phelps, John Reynolds, Jos. Reynolds, Ripley, Roane, Seymour, Shinn, Sickles, Smith, Speight, Thomas, John Thomson, Towns, Turrill, Vanderpool, Wagener, Ward, Wardwell, Weeks—99.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Chilton Allan, Heman Allen, Ashley, Bailey, Beale, Bell, Bond, Borden, Bouldin, Briggs, Bunch, John Calhoon, William B. Calhoun, Campbell, Carter, George Chambers, John Chambers, Chapman, Childs, N. H. Claiborne, Clark, Connor, Corwin, Crane, Cushing, Darlington, Deberry, Denny, Evans, Everett, Forester, P. C. Fuller, R. Garland, Granger, Graves, Grayson, Grennell, Griffin, Hiland Hall, Hannegan, Hard, Hardin, Harlan, Samuel S. Harrison, Hazeltine, Henderson, Hoar, Hopkins, Howell, Huntsman, Ingersoll, Janes, Jarvis, J. W. Jones, Lawler, Lawrence, Lay, Luke Lea, Lewis, Lincoln, Love, Loyall, Lucas, Lyon, Manning, Sampson Mason, Maury, McCarty, McComas, McKay, McKennan, Mercer, Milligan, Morris, Patton, Pettigrew, Peyton, Reed, Rencher, Robertson, Rogers, Russell, Schenck, Aug. H. Shepperd, Slade, Spangler, Standefer, Steele, Storer, Taliaferro, Waddy Thompson, Underwood, Vinton, Webster, White, Whittlesey, Lewis Williams, Sherrod Williams, Wise—100.*

So it was determined that David Newland is not entitled to a seat in this House.

On motion of Mr. PATTON, of Virginia, it was then

Resolved, That the election held in North Carolina last August, for a Representative of the twelfth congressional district of that State, in the House of Representatives of the United States, be set aside, and the seat of such Representative is hereby declared vacant; and that the Speaker of this House inform the Governor of North Carolina of the fact. The House then adjourned.

*☞We are requested to state that Mr. JOHNSON, of Louisiana, who had voted on the preceding question, was absent, from an unavoidable cause, when *this* vote was taken. Had he been present, he would have voted in the negative.

☞Had all the members of the House been present, the result of this vote would not have been changed.—*Nat. Int.*

Lord Brougham, whose health has been indifferent of late, has, it is understood, virtually retired from public life. We have heard it stated that his lordship's re-appearance in office is not contemplated by ministers, whatever may be the definitive arrangements respecting the office of the Chancellorship.—*English paper.*

The Prospect ahead.—From one end of the State to the other, the friends of the Constitution are acting with an energy and concert which will give certain triumph to their exertions. This is also the case throughout the Union. In the language of Mr. Mangum, "the watch fires are kindling on every hill, from the Potomac to the Balize. The White banner is unfurled; countless crowds are thronging to that standard. The Albany banner yet waves its motley folds over the "disciplined and the faithful." But even discipline begins to quail before superior numbers."

We find it impossible to keep pace with the public expressions of the popular will, in North Carolina, but will endeavor, in our next, to bring up the lee-way. The first White, Tyler, and Dudley meeting was held in this City on the 30th of January, and since then, it has been responded to in the Counties of Bertie, Buncombe, Burke, Cumberland, Chatham, Davidson, Franklin, Granville, Guilford, Halifax, Hertford, Iredell, Johnston, Martin, Mecklenburg, Moore, New Hanover, Northampton, Orange, Onslow, Rowan, Randolph, Rutherford, Richmond, Stokes, Surry, Wake, Wilkes, Warren, and Yancy. Does not this look like being in earnest?—*Raleigh Register.*

[To the above may be added, Sampson, Bladen, and Brunswick, making 33 counties out of 65.—*Editor Observer.*

Electoral Ticket.—We are gratified in announcing, that at a meeting of the Delegates from this Electoral District, at Smithfield, last week, Charles Manly, Esq. was unanimously nominated as Elector on the White and Tyler Ticket.—*Ib.*

FROM THE SALISBURY WATCHMAN.

Cape Fear and Yadkin Rail Road.—Several years ago, the Legislature of North Carolina granted a charter for the purpose of constructing such road, and at a subsequent period the route was surveyed at the expense of the State, and an estimate of the cost reported by the surveyor, which amounted to so large a sum, that it was deemed impossible to raise a sufficient sum by subscription to accomplish the work; no stock has been taken, and the charter remains inoperative; although there can be no doubt, but that stock in such a concern would be very profitable if the work were once completed.

Under these circumstances, it has been proposed, in order to accomplish this very desirable object, to raise by subscription a sum sufficient to pay a liberal salary to some efficient agent who should devote his whole time and attention to acquiring such statistical information as would be useful on the subject and by personal observation make a more accurate estimate of the cost—and afterwards raise the necessary funds by selling the stock in a distant market, where money is more abundant than in North Carolina. It is supposed that an efficient person could be procured to attend to the business for the sum of $2,500 per annum; which must not be considered as given away by those who pay it: and it will probably require two or more years of careful application before the work can be commenced on the most approved and economical plan. In order to raise the funds to begin this necessary previous examination and initial process, it is further proposed that 500 persons in the Districts of the Cape Fear and Yadkin shall pledge themselves to give five dollars per year each, for two or three years, to be expended for that purpose. It is confidently expected that this proposed mode of operation will prove successful—and no subscriber would find himself a loser by the proposed donation—as it is certain that all real property within any reasonable distance of the intended road would, upon completion of such road, be enhanced in value from fifty to one hundred per cent.

This proposition is submitted to our citizens for their consideration by OMNIBUS.

FROM THE PORTLAND COURIER OF SATURDAY.

"The melancholy duty devolves upon us to-day of announcing to our readers the death of our distinguished friend, MAJOR JACK DOWNING, who departed this life at Downingville, on Monday evening last, aged 42 years, cut off in the midst of life, and in the midst of his usefulness, by that insatiate disease, consumption, which was brought upon him by his arduous and untiring labors in the cause of his country. 'Death ever loves a shining mark,' and the ancient heathen used to say, 'Whom the Gods love die early.' We have not time to-day to dwell upon his virtues, which were many, or upon his public services, which were great.

"His decease will be felt as a national calamity, and his memory will be hallowed by a nation's tears and a nation's blessing. We shall endeavor faithfully to fulfil the injunction he has left us in adjusting the concerns of his papers."

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.—*By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.*—Beverly Daniel to be Marshal of the U. States for the District of N. Carolina.

Iron and Molasses.

In Store and for Sale by the Subscribers.
20 Tons Swedes Iron, (assorted.)
10 do. English
40 hhds. prime retailing Molasses.
THOS SANDFORD & CO.

Fever and Ague.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHILE I feel it my duty, I feel it also a pleasure, to acquaint those who are suffering under the Fever and Ague, of the striking cure effected on me by the use of Rowand's Tonic Mixture. I was first attacked with this complaint in August last, and though I tried nearly all the remedies that were recommended by my friends and neighbours, still the fits would return every third day. I then applied to an eminent Physician, whose skill was baffled; which rendered me hopeless in attempting any further efforts, as I was then reduced to a skeleton, and all had failed. Being informed by one of my neighbors of the wonderful effect Rowand's Tonic Mixture had on him, who was labouring under the same disease, I was induced to make another effort, and procured a bottle of said Mixture as soon as possible, and commenced taking according to the prescriptions. Though my case was obstinate, I found my agues checked before I had taken half the bottle, and myself fast recovering; and by taking the bottle, I was perfectly restored. Therefore, being fully convinced of its efficiency, I earnestly recommend it to all those suffering with that loathsome disease.

The Medicine can be obtained at all the principal towns in the United States, from the Agents for the inventor.

JAMES SMITH.

Whiteville, (N. C.) March 22, 1836 83.

The above Medicine is for sale, price $1, by E. J. HALE?

Fayetteville, April 4.

JUDGE WHITE'S VOTE ON EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS.

We are authorized to say the following are some of the reasons which induced Judge White to give the votes which he did on the following nominations:—*Sun.*

MR. TANEY, FOR CHIEF JUSTICE.

Judge White wished both his and Mr Barbour's nominations to remain unacted on, until the bill to extend the benefits of the circuit courts to all the States in the Union, which had passed the Senate, and was then in the other House, should be finally acted on. He has been always anxious to extend the circuit court system to every State in the Union, which he believed it not probable would be *now done*, should the two vacant offices on the Bench be filled.

He did not think Mr. Taney occupied exactly that stand in his profession, which a man should occupy, who was selected for Chief Justice.—Although he thought Mr. T. quite respectable, yet he believed his superiors were now on the Bench, and that he was not equal to some at the Bar; and for that office, it was his opinion, the country was entitled to the services of the most able man it could furnish.

He viewed him as a man who had for some time been actively engaged in *party* politics, and did not think it wise to make any man Chief Justice, who must take his seat on the Bench, with *highly excited party feelings*.

He had a very favorable opinion of Mr. T's firmness and integrity, still he feared he was *politically intolerant*, and with his best intentions, would hardly be able so far to overcome his party feelings, as to let them have no influence in his judicial decisions.

He had a sincere respect for him, and would willingly have voted for him as an associate justice; higher than that he was unwilling to go, believing as he does, that the office of Chief Justice is *second* only to *one* known to the Constitution.

MR. BARBOUR, FOR ASSOCIATE JUSTICE.

In the first instance, Judge White voted against taking up this nomination for consideration, from the same wish, that the bill now pending, relative to an extension of the circuit court system, should first be acted on; but upon hearing that the Judiciary Committee of the House would recommend an addition of *two* judges to the court, and fearing that to postpone Mr. Barbour's nomination *after confirming Mr. Taney's* might create some feeling in the House against the bill, he voted against all further delay, and when the nomination was taken up, voted to confirm it, thinking as he did, that Mr Barbour would make a valuable member of the court.

MR. KENDALL, FOR POSTMASTER GENERAL

Judge White voted against this gen'l man, *in a small minority*, and would have voted against him *alone*.

He believed that his appointment would make the Post Office Department a *mere party machine*. His reasons for so thinking, among others, are the following:

Since Mr. K. has held the temporary appointment, there have been more complaints of failures and irregularities in the mail, than during a like period under any of his predecessors, as Judge White believed.

Mr. Kendall has appointed at McMinnville, in Tennessee, the *Editor*, of a *violent party newspaper*, as Postmaster, while the same person is still editing and conducting his newspaper, which is a *direct violation of a settled principle long held sacred*.

Judge White understands and believes the printing for the Post Office Department in Tennessee, has been taken from an old and established paper of extensive circulation, and given to a *new violent party paper*, of limited circulation.

Since the commencement of the present session of Congress, several letters from *Nashville*, Tennessee, and its neighborhood, have been received by Judge White with the seals broken, so that the contents could be read by any one, who might choose, and the only one he received from Tuscaloosa, Alabama, was received in the like condition; and he has been informed, one which he sent, under his frank, to a gentleman in Nashville, had been opened before it reached him.

Judge White has no suspicion that any of these letters were broken open in Tennessee, or Alabama, nor does he believe, either Mr. Kendall, or any other person, can induce all who are concerned in the Department to be faithful to their trust; but he is satisfied that some person having custody of those letters, and belonging to the department, must have been guilty of violating the seals, and be he whom he may, the Judge thinks he acted under the belief that such conduct would not be severely rebuked by the head of the Department.

Judge White had some additional reasons for his vote against this nominee, which cannot be assigned without alluding to other *innocent* and *worthy persons*, whose names he would be sorry to have brought before the public, in such manner *as would give pain to them or to their friends*.

MR. STEVENSON, TO BE MINISTER TO ENGLAND.

This gentleman had been nominated for this same office two sessions since, when he was rejected by a majority of the Senate, the Judge then voting for him. The office has remained *vacant ever since*, although the public interest, in the opinion of many, and of the Judge among others, seemed to require that it should have been filled. Judge White has no doubt that it was left open until such changes could be made in members of the Senate as would secure a majority of that body to confirm the nomination of persons who might *seek preferment through their devotion* to the will of the Executive, *in his selection of a suitable successor to himself*. He further believed Mr. Stevenson had aided all in his power to produce these changes: and did not believe any man *fit* to represent the U. States at the first court in Europe, who would either *seek* or accept an office under such circumstances.

These reasons, it is hoped, will be deemed sufficient to show that the Judge acted, in these votes, upon grounds which ought to be satisfactory to all interested, as well as to the public.—Should the conduct of either of the two nominees last mentioned, render it necessary, some additional reasons may hereafter be stated, *however unpleasant the task*.

The SURPLUS REVENUE has increased, is increasing and must be diminished. The amount of public moneys in the Deposite Banks, by the returns to (or nearest to) the 1st of March, had increased to *Thirty-three Million and Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars!—National Intelligencer.*

Expunge.—Mr. LEIGH, in his speech at the Eagle, mentioned a curious circumstance, which must not a little embarrass Benton, Rives, & Co. The resolution of the Senate, as it happens, is part on one page, and part on another. It had been proposed, he said, to get over the difficulty, by writing *Ex.* on one page, and *Punged* on the other! The announciation "set the table in a roar."—*Whig.*

March of Internal Improvements.—The Ohio Legislature granted, at its recent session, acts of incorporation to thirty-two new railroads, and five canals!

Virginia.—Gov. Tazewell resigned his office on the 31st ult., the duties of which therefore devolved upon Wyndham Robertson, Esq. the Lieutenant Governor. Gov. T. immediately departed for his residence at Norfolk.

Mr. Webster.—The late Massachusetts Whig Convention, has unanimously resolved to adhere to the nomination of Mr. Webster for the Presidency.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1836.

Republican Whig Ticket.

HUGH L. WHITE, *for President.*
JOHN TYLER, *for Vice President.*
EDWARD B. DUDLEY, *for Gov.*

The friends of Judge White will meet in Wadesborough, on Tuesday of Anson County Court, (12th April,) for the purpose of nominating a Whig Candidate for Governor, Delegates to the Convention to be holden in Rockingham, and a suitable Candidate for the Vice Presideney.

Bishop Ives has just concluded an Episcopal visit to St. John's Church in this town. On Tuesday evening, in the presence of a very large congregation, he administered the rite of Confirmation to sixteen persons.

Hail to the Chief.—Gen. Gaines, on his way to New Orleans, was received at Mobile with the most enthusiastic attention. He was met before he reached the city, by a Committee of citizens and military escort. A steam boat was chartered to convey him to the city, where he arrived amidst the loud cheers of thousands of citizens on the wharves, the firing of cannon and ringing of bells. The Freedom of the City was presented him by the Maory, in pursuance of a resolution to that effect; and he was conducted through the city in an open carriage, and every where greeted with rapture and applause.

The Public Lands.—The Standard lately undertook to persuade the good people of this State that it was the Van Buren party who were in favor of dividing the proceeds of the public Lands among the States. It is notorious that this is exactly the reverse of the fact; but to make assurance doubly sure, we ask that paper to publish the following extract from the speech of Mr. Hawes of Kentucky, in the House of Representatives, and to tell its readers whether he is not a Van Buren man, having a right to know the views of his party in Congress. The occasion was this: Mr Chilton Allen, a Whig, had presented resolutions of the Legislature of Kentucky, instructing their Senators, and requesting their Representatives in Congress, to vote for the Land Bill. Mr. Allen made a speech in favor of that bill. Mr. Hawes rose to reply, and after avowing his settled determination to disobey the instruction, his irresponsibility to the Legislature, &c. (monstrous doctrines for one of the party!) he spoke as follows.

"*They* (the Legislature) *knew that every opposition man would vote* for *Mr. Clay's Land Bill, as surely as they knew the sun would rise; and they knew that the friends of the Administration would not vote for this monstrous, diabolical proposition. They knew that they were too honest, too indepen dent, too mindful of the interests of the State, to vote for it.*"

Will the Standard still say that the Van Buren party are in favor of distributing the proceeds of the Lands among the States?

THE CONTESTED ELECTION.—Contrary to all expectation, and deeply to the mortification of the party, this case has been sent back to the people of Buncombe District, for their decision. Most sincerely do we rejoice at it. The battle will now be fought under true colours, and Mr. Newland is precluded from hoisting the White banner as he did before. The Whigs of the Mountains say that all they wanted was such a reference of the question, and they will send Mr Graham to Washington with so large a majority as will leave no further ground for cavil. The Governor has gone to Raleigh, we suppose to issue the necessary writ for holding the election.

We have devoted considerable space in this paper to an account of the session of Saturday night, and of the final decision of the question. It will be seen by Mr Rencher's resolutions, which the party did not dare to vote upon, what were the grounds upon which Mr. Graham's seat was vacated. They are such as any one at all conversant with our Election Laws and practice, will at once see are totally untenable. But the election has gone back to the people, and we are satisfied.

There are some circumstances, connected with the result, which are interesting. In the first place, there appears to be no doubt on the mind of any one, that if the party had forced the question on Saturday night, Mr. Newland would now have been snug in the seat. The disgraceful broil of that night, or rather of Sunday morning, did some good; it awoke a few of the party to the odious tyranny and injustice of the conduct of the majority.

Then the resignation of Mr Beardsley, who has been appointed Attorney General of New York, on the very morning of the day on which the final vote was taken, was a most fortunate circumstance, as his vote would have produced a *tie*, and it needs no ghost to tell how the Speaker would have voted.

The votes previous to being announced, stood even, 99 to 99. Mr. Childs, however, happening to be within the bar, and his name not being recorded, claimed his privilege; had his claim allowed; and this turned the scale. The decision was received by a loud burst of applause from all the galleries, then much crowded.

We have pleasure in bearing testimony to the course of Messrs. McKay and Connor, of this State. When they had voted to oust Mr. Graham, they felt that they had done enough for party. They could not go quite so far as to put Newland in. They abandoned their party on this occasion, as did several other *Southern* Van Buren men, particularly from Virginia and Alabama; but not one of that party from the North of the Potomac was found with independence or honesty sufficient to take this course. To a man they voted, against evidence and against law, that Newland was entitled to the seat. The other four of the party from this State are of course ready to go all lengths, viz: Messrs. Speight, Hawkins, Montgomery and Bynum.

We are indebted to the publisher for the March No. of the Southern Literary Magazine, but have not had time to look into it as yet. If we judge, however, from the encomiums passed on it by our brethren of the Press, we have a trial before us. Its typography is, as usual, beautiful.

We are indebted to Mr. Calhoun for a pamphlet copy of his speech on the Abolition Memorials.

Spots on the Sun.—A gentleman in New York has discovered three spots on the N. W. limb of the sun's disc, which he says extend over 75,000 miles of its surface.

The Steam Boat Randolph took fire near Nashville, Tenn. on the 16th ult. and was totally destroyed, with its cargo, valued at $200,000. Two negro men were drowned, and one killed.

The Hon. Roger B. Taney took the oath of office as Chief Justice of the United States, on the 28th ult., at a special session of the District Court at Baltimore. The oath was administered by Judge Glenn, who on the next day, resigned his office as United States District Judge for Maryland District.

THE INDIAN WAR.—The only intelligence of later date than that contained in the extracts below, is derived from a slip from Charleston, giving a few particulars of the skirmish at Volusia. The Indians were in a great measure protected by the bushes, whilst the S. C. volunteers were all more or less exposed. They acted with the utmost bravery. Four were killed and eight wounded. Of the Indians, five were killed, the wounded not ascertained, as they were carried off. Only two companies, Capt. Fripp's, and Capt. Ashby's, were engaged. As soon as others crossed the river to their aid, the Indians made a precipitate retreat. The action lasted 25 minutes.

Lieut. Arnold, in command of 20 mounted men of Capt Gibson's Company from Lancaster District, S. C. on a scouting expedition, fell in with a small body of Indians, and exchanged shots with them, killing one Indian. One man was wounded, when the Lieut ordered a retreat, for which charges have been made against him, as the Indians were inferior in number, and it is said he might have taken them all.

Gen Scott left Fort Drane on the 26th ult. with 2200 men, for the Withlacoochee, Gaines's battle ground. Gen Eustis was to have left Volusia on Saturday last for the same place, with all his force. Scott had been at Fort Drane from the 13th (13 days.)

FURTHER INDIAN AGGRESSIONS.

We copy the following from the Savannah *Georgian* of the 30th ult.

Extract of a letter, dated Picolata, March 24.—Yesterday morning, while Gen. Eustis (at Volusia) was transferring his command to the West side of the St. Johns, Captain Ashby's company which had crossed over, was fired upon by about fifty Indians; three men were killed instantly, and six more wounded—the fire was immediately returned, and the troops sent in pursuit, but they were off. Only one Indian negro was killed."

Extract of another letter.—"Since Gen. Gaines left Withlacoochee, nothing new has transpired in that army. On the 23d or 24th, the Indians attacked a part of Gen. Eustis' army, after crossing the river St. John's, at Volusia, and killed two and wounded six, four of which are supposed to be mortally. It was said that Gen. Scott would take up the line of march on the 25th" [last Friday.]

A letter from Volusia, received in this city, dated the 24th March, states that the whole army of Gen. Eustis, was at Volusia, and would cross the St. Johns that night, and join Gen. Scott, in five days, by a forced march, when a decisive action was expected. The force of Gen. Eustis was said to be about 2000 men.

FORT DRANE, March 20.

The impression here is that we shall have one hard fight before the war is terminated.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Barr of the Louisiana volunteers to the editor of the New Orleans Bulletin, dated Fort Brooke, Tampa Bay, Feb 17th:

"On the morning of our arrival, an Indian prisoner was killed in an attempt to escape; he was taken in a manner which might grace even the romantic days of chivalry. A fine noble looking Indian, asked in marriage the daughter of Black Dirt, a friendly chieftain; the old man declared that none but a warrior need pretend to his daughter, and desired young Yellow Hair, if he wished to prove himself one, to go into the woods and make prisoners of three hostile Seminoles. Yellow Hair accordingly dashed alone into the forest and actually brought in three of the enemy; whether he surrounded them (as the Irishman did,) or not, I do not pretend to say, but two of the prisoners are now chained in the Fort, and the other was killed in the manner I mentioned. Yellow Hair of course married his black haired damsel, and set out on the 13th, at the head of a party of his countrymen, to act as a scout from the main army, who have marched in quest of the enemy."

Florida.—The Federal Union of Friday last says—Gen. Scott has authorised Gen. Woodward and Majors Watson and Flourney, to receive into service for the Seminole campaign, five hundred friendly Creek Indians.

Sales of Stock at Fayetteville, N. C. for the week ending April 6, 1836.

5 shares	Bank C. Fear Scrip,	$46 for 40 paid in.
19 do.	do.	45 & interest.
41 do.	do.	47 50
25 do.	do.	48

Louisiana for White.—The election of Mr. Nicholas to the U. S. Senate has led to the belief that the Legislature was favorable to Mr. Van Buren. We have the best proof that such is not the fact. It is furnished by a paper, prepared just before the adjournment, and signed by 36 out of 67, the whole number of members of both Houses, in which they declare their decided preference of Judge White over all other candidates, and their determination to use all honorable means to secure his election. It is also stated that more means would have been added, but for the absence of a few of the members.

A Sign.—At a muster at Bullock's Store, Granville County, on the 26th ult., a vote was taken on the Presidential question, when there appeared for White 46, Van Buren 7, doubtful 1.

New Paper.—Hugh McQueen, Esq. proposes to publish, at Chapel Hill, a weekly paper, to be entitled the "Columbian Repository." Mr. McQueen is well known as a distinguished member of the Legislature from Chatham County, for several years past. Our columns are so crowded that we cannot spare room for his Prospectus, but we will do better, perhaps; we will with pleasure forward the names of any gentlemen who may wish to subscribe to the Repository.

A correspondent of the Salem Chronicle states that the Small Pox has entirely subsided in the counties of Ashe and Wilkes, there being no case in either county at present.

The Board of Health failed to meet yesterday. But the small pox we believe is not spreading in Marlborough, and has come no nearer us.

Cheraw Gazette.

It was rumoured at Washington, lately, that the Hon. William R. King, Senator from Alabama, was to be appointed Secretary of War, in place of Mr. Cass.

CONGRESS.—Mr. Rives, of Va., has addressed the Senate at great length in favor of the Expunging Resolution. Mr Leigh said he would reply to his colleague, and the resolution was then laid on the table.

Public Lands.—Mr. Morris (Van Buren) has introduced a bill "to reduce the price of Public Lands," &c.

The bill to establish the Territory of Wisconsin, has passed the Senate.

A resolution to adjourn on the 23d of May, has passed the Senate, 34 to 8.

Michigan.—The principal subject of debate in the Senate, has been a bill to admit the *State* of Michigan into the Union. Many of the members have participated in the debate, and as it is made a party question, it will probably pass.

The House of Representatives has laid on the table, (rejected) a bill to incorporate the city of Jackson, the corner stone of which was lately laid by the President. It appeared to be considered as a humbug, and that an incorporation would enable the projectors to swindle the public.

The House agreed to pay Mr Newland $8 per day, and mileage, from the time his petition was presented up to the settlement of the question.

Texas.—Among the signers of the Declaration of Independence of Texas, we notice two well known names—Robert Potter and Samuel Houston. The other signers, 47 in number, are persons of whom we never before heard. The Hon. Mr. Carson, late of this State, is not one of them, as was reported.

In the official account of the battle of Bejar, we find the following news from the public's old acquaintance, the Hon. David Crockett: "The whole of the men conducted themselves with such undaunted heroism, that it would be injustice to discriminate. The Hon. David Crockett was seen at all points, animating the men to do their duty."

The Cotton Market.—The last accounts from Liverpool indicate a firm feeling in the Cotton Market, and we understand the same feeling prevails in New York. The following comparative statements, made up to the 19th Feb, are more important, to strengthen this confidence, than any opinions of individuals.

Decrease of import this year compared with same date last year,	bales, 48,770
Decrease of Stock,	29,790
Increased quantity taken for consumption,	29,200
Increase of quantity taken for export,	5690
Taken on speculation this year,	45,650
Same in 1835,	16,690

Anson County.—A letter to the Editor, from a gentleman in Anson, gives the gratifying assurance, that "There is great unanimity in old 'democratic Anson;" and the Van Buren men are so scarce that it would puzzle any of their party to call a meeting and have *friends* sufficient to fill the Chair, and other *important* appointments. Dudley appears to take well."

The Editors of the Journal and their correspondent, (both of whose articles *smell* of the same *shop*,) affect to have discovered that we did not write the strictures on Mr. Bethune's resolutions, which appeared in the Observer of the 24th ult. This the Journal seems to bring forward as a very important fact, quite sufficient to do away all the force of the facts embodied in those strictures.—But unfortunately for these worthies (this *tria in uno*,) it happens, that like many other of their facts, it is *entirely unfounded*. Whatever of credit or of reproach is merited by those strictures (and the Journal appears to think that there is something in them which it is a desideratum to take from us) it is entirely due to us alone. We can assure them that no other person than the Editor of the Observer himself was in the most remote degree concerned in originating that article. And moreover, that in the course of near twelve years, during which we have edited the Observer, we do not believe as many paragraphs have appeared Editorially in it, which were not altogether our own; except, of course, during our occasional absences from town, when friends have kindly officiated for us.

But supposing, "for argument's sake," that it were true that we had borrowed the pen of another on the occasion referred to, the Journal ought to be a little more charitable to us. It ought to recollect that we have few of the advantages which they possess in so eminent a degree. There are two of them, (*at least.*) gentlemen of education, attached to the most eminent and enlightened of the professions, in the daily practice of those collisions of mind which are so essential to a developement of talents, and withal possessed of abundant leisure. What wonder, then, that *they* should make the Journal so remarkable for the vigor, elegance, and chasteness of its style! What wonder that they should cull flowers in every path of Literature to adorn and embellish their chaste sheet! What wonder that an interest should be imparted to its columns unheard of before! But we!—the contrast is *too* great! a single individual, whose most of education was acquired in the printing office, whose attention is distracted by other occupations, not to speak of the frequent necessity of returning to our old vocation of type setting; whose Editorials are necessarily concocted at night, a period which should be devoted to more pleasant occupations. How could *we* hope to compete with the distinguished Editors of the Journal?—We humbly hope, therefore, that when next the Editors think they have discovered a "mare's nest," they will exercise a little forbearance, and not divulge the important secret.

The Rev Dr Hawks, the historian of the Episcopal Church in Virginia, has sailed for England, where he will prosecute his researches into the records illustrative of the early history of the Church in America.

Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road.—Books of subscription were opened on the 15th ult. for 1000 additional shares in the Stock of this Company, and closed on the 1st inst. We have no doubt the Subscription greatly overrun, as between four and five hundred Shares were taken in this county.

Raleigh Register.

MARRIED,

In Richmond County, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. John Monroe, Mr. GRAY E. COBB, of Robeson County, to Miss SARAH GRAHAM, youngest daughter of Arch'd Graham, Esq.

New York, March 31, 1836.

LATER FROM EUROPE.—By the packet ship *Roscoe*, Delano, master, from Liverpool, we have London papers of the 24th ult., inclusive, with Paris dates of the 22d.

The new French ministry had, after an interval of three weeks, been re-organised, with *M. Theirs* as President of the Council. Several of the former ministers remain; those who retire, are the *Duke de Broglie, M. Guizot*, and *M. Persil*. We do not perceive that *M. Humann*, though causing the change, profits by it, in the way of place.

Fieschi, and his two accomplices, *Pepin* and *Morey*, had undergone the extreme penalty of the law. Mercy, it was thought and hoped, would have been extended to the doubtful guilt, and gray hairs of *Morey*, but *Louis Phillippe's* mercy has never yet been manifested towards political offenders. The culprits being beheaded, *Nina Lasave*, the one-eyed mistress of *Fieschi*, had been hired, at a considerable salary, as a *demoiselle de comptoir*, at a Parisian coffee-house.

Spanish affairs do not appear to approach a settlement. The Carlists make headway in the provinces, and Mendizabel is embarrassed at Madrid; and if, as is alleged in the private correspondence of the London Morning Herald, the new Cortez shall be ultra liberal or radical in its composition, he will be still more so.

In England all seems quiet. Parliament was in full occupation, and among other matters, with railroad projects, almost as numerous as in our country. Schemes were before Parliament for railroads requiring for their completion, 45,000,000*l.* sterling! upwards of *two hundred millions of dollars!*

Mde. Lititia Buonaparte, the mother of Napoleon—what a title!—died at Rome on the 2d Feb.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MAKKET, Feb. 22.

Our Cotton market this week has been well attended by the trade, who have been extensive buyers, and speculators have also been active. Prices have, in consequence, advanced ¼d per lb on new Bowed, and ¼d to ⅜d on other descriptions of American. The business of the week amounts to 38,050 bales, (of which speculators have taken 10,500 American and 10,200 Surat; and exporters 400 American, 1,500 Surat, and 300 Bengal,) and comprises 16,200 Bowed, 8¾ to 11¼, &c. The market is firm and prices are looking upwards. The sales to day are 7000 bags; on Saturday 5000 were sold.

Turpentine is dull, and prices are again lower; 2500 bbls were offered by auction on Friday, but 15s being the highest bid, the whole was withdrawn. 100 bbls were subsequently sold at 15s per cwt, which price is demanded for the remainder.—Nothing has been done in Tar.

DIED,

In this town, on Saturday morning last, in the 72d year of her age, Mrs. SARAH MALLETT, relict of the late Peter Mallett.

In this town, on Sunday last, Mrs. SUSAN JORDAN, consort of Mr. Dillon Jordan, sen., at an advanced age.

Death of a Revolutionary Patriot.—At his residence on Rockfish, in Cumberland County, on Thursday last, WILLIAM CARVER, in the 82d year of his age. He was the last of that gallant band, who, in the face of all the discouragements of a numerous and implacable Tory foe, united in the Association known as "the Cumberland Association," in April 1775; by which they renounced all allegiance to Great Britain. The place where this paper was drawn up and signed, took the name of Liberty Point, from that circumstance. It is about 100 yards from the Town House in this town. Mr Carver was afterwards, at different times, for several years, a volunteer in the service of his country. During the latter part of his life, he has been distinguished as an honest, upright and respected citizen; and for several years a member of the Methodist Church.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, March 30, Steamer John Walker, with Lime, Dry Goods, &c. for William S. Latta, Charles T. Haigh, Joseph Baker, C. J. Orrell, Doct. Benjamin Robinson, Hall & Johnson, Willkings & Belden, John Huske & Son, Paris I. Tillinghast, Lewis S. Belden, Nott & Starr, Thomas Cochran and Edward J. Hale, of this place; and for Andrew Hunt, J. P. Mabry, W. D. Struin, H. H. Lloy, Marsh & Reeves, Foster & Cowan, Macados & Scott, A. & D. Marsh, W. Underwood, J. M. Morehead, Mebane & Moring, Armstrong, Mebane, & Co. Gilmer & Watt, Daniel Kennada, E. & W. Smith, Smith & Boyd, F. & J. Cowan, Whitaker & Barnes, Woodburn & Shelly, P. P. Black, and Thomas Hill, of the interior.

DEPARTED, April 1, Steamer John Walker, with Cotton, Flour, Tobacco, Bacon, Lard, &c.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—APRIL 7.

Brandy, peach,	50 a 60	Molasses,	50 a 52
Ditto, apple,	45 a 05	Nails, cut,	7 a 7½
Bacon,	12½	Sugar, brown,	13½ a 14
Beeswax,	22 a 23	Lump,	15
Coffee,	14 a 15	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton, new	16½ a 17½	Salt,	65 a 70
Corn,	75 a 80	Tobacco, leaf,	6 a 7
Candles, F. F.	15	Cotton Bagging,	25 a 30
Flaxseed,	1 25	Bale Rope,	10 a 12
Flour,	$6½ a 7	Wheat,	1 25
Feathers,	40	Whiskey,	34 a 36
Iron,	5 a 6	Wool,	18 a 20

Convention of N. Carolina

THE Twentieth Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the Diocess of North Carolina, will be held in Christ's Church, Newbern, on the 4th day of May next.

E. L. WINSLOW, *Sec'y.*

The Wilmington Advertiser, Newbern Spectator, Raleigh Register, and the Carolina Watchman, will confer a favor by giving this notice an insertion in their papers.

☞The Rev. Jas. McDaniel will perform Divine Service in the Baptist Church in this town on Sunday next. *April 7.*

Mechanic Benevolent Society.

A REGULAR Meeting of this Association will be held at the Town Hall, on Saturday evening next, at 7 o'clock. As there will be an election of officers, a general attendance is desirable.

By order of the President.

March 7.

FESTIVAL.

THIS beautiful and fine Race Horse, the immediate descendant of two of the very best coursers of America—Eclipse and Timoleon—and boasting of as large a share of the rich blood of English Eclipse, Old Shark, and Medley, as any other horse of this day, will stand again this year at Bona Vista, Johnston county, five miles west of Smithfield, (his native place) at the low price (compared with that of others of no greater merit) of thirty dollars the season, or forty dollars to insure, with fifty cents to the groom.—Classes of six mares will be put as but five.—Mares sent to stay, will be well fed, at twenty-five cents per day, and no charge will be made for attendance or servants.

All possible care will be taken to prevent escapes and accidents, but no liability will be incurred in consequence of either.

Particulars of pedigree and performance on the turf may be seen in the Bills.

Season,—commencing 1st of March, and ending 15th July.

JOHN MAC LEOD.

POSTSCRIPT.

Important from Texas.

Full of San Antonio and Massacre of the Texian Troops!

The last New Orleans Bulletin contains a letter from Gen. Houston, giving the particulars of the above horrid tragedy.

The Fort was attacked on the 6th March, about midnight, by Santa Anna in person with 2000 men. They were repulsed with the loss of 500 to 800 men. In the morning the Texians, 150 in number, were called on to surrender unconditionally, which they refused; but proposed to surrender as prisoners of war; which was agreed to. But no sooner had they marched out and stacked their arms, than a general fire was opened upon them by the whole Mexican force! They attempted to escape, but only three succeeded, one of whom was Col. Johnson.

One woman, Mrs. Dickinson, and a negro, were the only persons whose lives were spared. We regret to find the names of Col David Crockett, Col. Jesse Benton, and Col. Bonham, of S. C. among those who perished. Gen Bowie was murdered in his bed, sick and helpless. Gen. Cos, on finding the dead body of Col. Travis, drew his sword and mangled the face and limbs with the malignant feelings of a savage.

The bodies of the dead were thrown into a heap and burned.

The effect of these horrible atrocities upon the Texians was electrical. Every man who could use a rifle was on the march for the seat of war. It was believed that 4000 riflemen were on their way to the army, determined to abandon all other pursuits until they had exterminated the monsters. Gen. Houston was at Collorada with about 1000 men, and Col. Fanning at Goliad with 500.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a large stock of DRY GOODS, among which are the following, viz:—

25 ps. supr. supr. Cloths, various colours,
1 case Erminets and Sattinetts,
1 case Crape Camlets,
20 cases about 1000 ps. fancy PRINTS,
40 ps. supr Irish Linens,
50 " long Lawns,
54 ps. Princettas,
30 ps. Merino Circassians,
25 ps. 6 4 French Bombazine,
2 cases blue Drills,
1 " colored Drills,
1 " Stormants,
4 " Rowen Cassimeres,
2 cases corded Skirts,
1 bale red Padding,
3 cases brown Linen Drills,
1 " colored Cambric,
1 " Umbrellas and Parasols,

Black Lastings, Brochellas, Buckskins, Canton Cords, Leopold Drills, Jaconets, plain Muslins, plain and figured Swiss do, French Ginghams, Parisian Muslins and Prints, black and colored Silks, Vestings, &c., Dundee and Russia Sheetings, Diapers, &c., Satin Beaver and Fur Hats, Palm leaf do, Table Diapers and Table Covers, superior Stocks, Collars and Bosoms, new style fancy Bonnets, superior single and double barrel Shot Guns, Scythe Blades, Curry Combs, Knives and Forks, &c. &c. &c.

JNO. McARN.

April 5, 1836. 83tf

NEW, CHEAP & DESIRABLE DRY GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received a large and general assortment, among which are—
Extra superfine blue, black, green, olive, claret and Oxford mixed CLOTHS,
Cassimeres, blue, black, drab and Oxford mixed,
Superfine Sattinetts, blue, black and drab,
Crape Camlet, French Drills, plain and twilled, some of very superior quality,
120 pieces French printed Muslins, some of the newest Paris fashions,
Gingham and Calico, well assorted,
Swiss Muslins, figured and plain,
Cross barred and striped Muslin,
Jaconet and mull mull Muslin,
149 dozen Ladies' dress Hd'kffs and Shawls, some of the newest style and beautiful Goods,
4-4 and 5 4 Bobinet Lace, figured and plain,
Thread and Bobinet Lace, well assorted,
Silk and Cotton Stockings,
2000 lbs. Spun Cotton, of the Petersburg Factory,
10 bales Cotton Osnaburgs,
3-4 and 4-4 bleached and unbleached Domestics,
With many other articles too tedious to mention, all of which are offered at the lowest market price.

JEREMIAH KYLE.

April 5, 1836. 83tf

Cotton Gins.

I HAVE established my Gin Factory at Fayetteville, N. C. under the superintendence of Mr. J. M. Jarrott, lately from Columbia, S. C., who has been in the employ of the most approved workmen of that State. I shall feel thankful for encouragement, and will sell at reduced prices, credit of six months, or 10 per cent. per annum discount for cash. Gins warranted to perform well. Any information wanting, can be had of the Merchants of Fayetteville, as I am well known to most of them. Those who may wish to purchase would do well to order in time, as it sometimes happens that the demand cannot be supplied. Communications to me at Leesville, Robeson County, N. C. or J. M. Jarrott, Fayetteville, will meet with prompt attention.

J. W. POWELL.

April 7, 1836. 83 6m

DAILY LINE BETWEEN RICHMOND AND WASHINGTON.

IT is with much gratification that the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Rail Road Company find themselves enabled to assure to Northern and Southern Travellers, that there will be neither disappointment or detention on any part of the above route.

Twenty miles of their road is in full and successful operation, and the proprietors of the Steam Boat and Stage Line, on the balance of the distance, are by contract, bound to be adequately provided for all the travel which may offer, and to accommodate the same with extra Stages when required, thus enabling the Company to pledge itself that no traveller shall apply unsuccessfully for a seat.

THE BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON RAIL ROAD, completed and put in operation during the last year—THE STEAMBOAT NAVIGATION OF THE POTOMAC, and the RAIL ROAD FROM PETERSBURG TO THE ROANOKE, have relieved this route of a large portion of its former length of Stage Travelling, and it is now believed to offer inducements to travellers, superior to those found in any other route between NEW ORLEANS AND NEW YORK. Soon after the opening of the Steamboat Navigation between the Northern Cities, a line is expected to be established, by which the journey from New York to Richmond, may be made in 33 hours, and to Blakely, N. C. in 41 hours, of which due notice will be given.

The Cars run in each direction, after the arrival of respective mails.

RAIL ROAD OFFICE,
Richmond, March 21, 1836,
March 28. 83 9t.

JOHN MUNN

HAS just received his FALL AND WINTER GOODS, viz:—

10 Hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
100 bags Porto Rico, Laguira & Rio Coffee,
100 kegs Nails, assorted, from 4d to 40d,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron, ass'td.
30 pieces heavy 42 inch Bagging,
30 coils Bale Rope,
100 sides Sole Leather,
100 pair Trace Chains,
1 ceroon Spanish Indigo,
Anvils, Vises, Blacksmith's Bellows, Screw Plates, Files, Cotton Cards, Frying Pans, Shovels, Spades, Wrought Nails,

DRY GOODS,

HATS, SHOES, SKIRTING
LEATHER, WHITE LEAD, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Liverpool and Alum SALT,—all of which will be sold low for Cash or Produce.

Fayetteville, Oct. 26, 1835. 60tf

Lime and Plaster of Paris.

THE Subscriber has just received 200 casks of fresh LIME, and 21 barrels PLASTER of PARIS, which will be sold low for cash. He intends to keep a large and regular supply of these articles at all times, and from his experience for near 20 years as a Bricklayer and Plaisterer, he can always speak confidently as to the *quality* of the articles.

He may be found on application, at the Shop opposite the United States Bank.

JOHN E. PATTERSON.

February 20, 1835. 25tf.

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 19tf

LAND AGENCY.

WILLIAM CONNER,
GENERAL LAND AGENT & SURVEYOR,
OF BROWNSVILLE, HAYWOOD COUNTY, TENN.,

WILL attend to the Selling, Surveying, Listing, &c. of all Lands entrusted to his care, in the counties of Haywood, Tipton, Dyer and Gibson.

Reference to John C. McLemore or James B. Ferguson, of Nashville; William H. Henderson, William H. Loving, Doctor Jones, James Smith, Charles Gugger, David Hay or Egbert Shepherd, Brownsville; George W. Hockley, of Covington, or William Stodart, of Jackson.

August 15, 1835. 53-1y

NOTICE.

HAVING received of Mr. Henry Horn, on assignment, sundry Notes and Accounts, for the benefit of his creditors, all persons indebted to said Henry Horn, either by note or account, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, as further indulgence will not be given.

N. McKINNON, *Assignee.*

Fayetteville, Sept. 15, 1835. 54tf

Mill Saws.

A FEW dozen of extra sizes, expressly manufactured for this market, just received and for sale low, by

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.

July 21, 1835 46tf.

Taken up,

AND committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, on the 2d inst. a negro man named JIM, supposed to be about 50 years of age, who says he belongs to Horace Dade, of Chesterfield District, South Carolina. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

FRED'K MOORE, Jailer.

Fayetteville, April 4, 1835. 31tf

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost dispatch and all necessary particularity observed.—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Lumber, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods. He flatters himself that a knowledge of business, combined with unremitting attention, will secure him a share of public patronage.

WM. O JEFFREYS.

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Nott & Starr, C. T. Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Yarbrough & Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. *Fayetteville, N. C* 96tf.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

Yellow Planting Potatoes.

75 Barrels large Yellow Planting POTATOES, Just received and for sale by

C. J. ORRELL.
Foot of Hay Mount.

February 8, 1836 75tf

The Subscribers

ARE now receiving direct from New York, at the Store lately occupied by Wm C. Cook, second door from the North West corner of Market Square, Green Street, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hard-Ware, Crockery, Cutlery, Boots, Shoes, Hats, &c.

Which they offer low for cash or country produce.

LEETE & COOK.

Fayetteville, October 20, 1835. 59 tf

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, a few days ago, a Negro boy named PETER, about 23 years of age. He formerly belonged to Mrs. Stewart, of Robeson County, who sold him to Col Daniel McQueen of whom I purchased him. He is well known about this town and in Robeson, about six feet high, of black complexion, and had small whiskers when he deserted. Any person apprehending said slave and lodging him in any jail, so that I get him, shall receive the above reward. Address me at Columbia, S. C.

CHRISTIAN LIGHTNER.

Fayetteville, May 22, 1834. 86-tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has received in part, his Fall supply of GOODS. His stock consists of the following articles:

200 bags Rio, Porto Rico, St. Domingo, and Java } COFFEE,
15 hhds. St. Croix and Porto Rico SUGAR,
800 sacks Liverpool SALT,
500 bushels Alum ditto,
20 tons Swedes and English Iron,
50 kegs Nails,
2500 lbs. sole Leather,
1000 do harness ditto,
500 do skirting do,
3 tons Castings,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging,
30 coils Bale Rope,
50 boxes Window Glass,
200 lbs. best Spanish Indigo,
500 lbs. Madder, (ombro,)
1500 lbs Loaf Sugar,
100 barrels No. 3 Mackerel,
15 cases Shoes and Hats,

A small assortment Cutlery,

Trace Chains, Anvils, Vices, Hammers, Smith's Bellows, Wagon Boxes, Blankets, Canvass, No. 1, 2 and 3, Twilled Stockings, Alum, Salt Petre, &c. &c. The whole will be sold low.

JONES FULLER.

October 19, 1835. 59tf

LEMAY'S No. Carolina ALMANAC, for 1836, for sale.

S. W. MURLEY

HAS taken the Store at the N. E. corner of Hay and Hillsborough Streets, recently occupied by Mr Henry Horn, where he intends keeping on hand an assortment of

GROCERIES & HARDWARE,

With a few DRY GOODS, suitable for the Bartering Trade. He will be thankful for a share of patronage,—and has now for sale,

5 Tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 sacks Liverpool Salt,
5 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar,
10 bags Rio Coffee,
10 do. Laguira do.,
5 do. St. Domingo do.,
5 do. Pepper,
5 do Pimento,
2 do. Ginger,
15 boxes Hyson and Imperial Teas,
2 barrels Loaf Sugar.

With Powder, Lead, Shot, Indigo, Madder, Alum, Saltpetre, Brimstone, Bagging, Rope, Nails, Castings, Blankets, Saddles and Bridles, Hats, Shoes, &c &c.

He would also mention, that the Warehouses connected with the Store are large and convenient, and suited for receiving Goods or Produce for storage or on consignment, all which will be punctually attended to.

November 19, 1835. 65tf.

On Consignment.

A Highly finished Newark built close CARRIAGE, will be sold low. Apply to

C. P. MALLETT.

Nov. 16, 1835 65tf

Just Received,

A FEW barrels of Calcined PLASTER PARIS, best quality, for plastering or cornicing, for sale by

J. E PATTERSON.

Fayetteville, October 24. 60tf

IMPORTANT

To Physicians and Dealers in Medicines.

J. J. LING,

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

Person Street, a few doors above Liberty Point,

IS now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, and HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. His Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which he warrants to be genuine, and is determined to sell at the lowest possible terms. Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine his stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.

March 24, 1835. 29-tf

Commission Business will be promptly attended to by the Subscriber.

J. MUNN

Dr. PRATT & Co's Artificial Nipples or Shields.

Washington City, Feb. 4th. 1834.

HAVING examined Dr. Pratt's newly invented Nipple Shields, and witnessed its practical application among my patients, I take great pleasure in recommending it as decidedly superior to any thing previously known. It constitutes a perfect remedy for that distressing malady sore Nipples,—a disease which so frequently afflicts nursing women.

THOMAS SEWEL, *M. D.,*
Prof. of Anatomy & Physiology,
Columbian College, D C

COPY OF DR. DEWEES' CERTIFICATE.

Dr. ELIJAH PRATT—*Dear Sir:*—As I feel it a matter of much public importance to possess a means of curing the terrible sufferings from sore Nipples, I have much pleasure in being able to say, that the Shield you offer for the preventing and the cure of this malady is better adapted to the purpose than any I have heretofore seen. In the two or three instances I have known them to be used, much satisfaction has been expressed, and have no hesitation to believe, it will generally succeed. I am so well persuaded of this, at this moment, that I cannot forbear to express a wish that our city, through the various apothecaries, may be supplied with them.

I am yours, &c.

WM. P. DEWEES, *M. D.*

Philadelphia, 13th January, 1834.

The Subscribers have had an opportunity of witnessing the application of Dr. E. Pratt & Co's Artificial Nipples, and were much pleased with the result.

This evidence in favor of the remedy, taken in connection with the annexed certificates of the justly celebrated Dr Wm. P Dewees, of Philadelphia, and Dr Thos Sewel, of Washington City, leave no reason to doubt that these Nipples or Shields will seldom fail in relieving Nursing Ladies who may suffer with sore Nipples, and consequently prevent one of the most distressing afflictions of the fair sex, Rising or Abscess of the breast.

Mr. JOSEPH HOLLINGSWORTH, of this town, is Agent for Dr. Pratt & Co, and will furnish the Apparatus, with printed directions, on application at his Store on Person Street.

BENJ'N. ROBINSON,
JAMES H DICKSON.

Fayetteville, Feb. 5th 1836

New Music.

A great variety of new Songs, Marches, Waltzes, &c. for the Piano, just received by

E. J. HALE.

NEW GOODS.

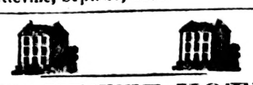
THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received his Fall and Winter supply of GOODS, consisting of a large and well selected assortment of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Crockery Ware, a good assortment,
HATS AND SHOES,
Men's and Boy's Cloth, Fur and Seal Caps,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
Bagging and Bale Rope, &c. &c.

And a great variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate—All of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

N. McKINNON.

Fayetteville, Sept. 28, 1835. 56tf



LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

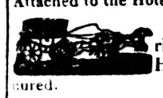
Fayetteville, North Carolina.

THE Subscriber having purchased from Col. Joshua W. Cochran, the unexpired term of his lease of the Lafayette Hotel, gives notice that he is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels grateful to the public for the patronage which the Hotel has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same.

Cold and Warm Baths

Attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

October 1, 1835. 57tf.

A HEAVY STOCK OF NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER

BEGS leave to inform his customers and friends generally, that he is now receiving from New York, his FALL SUPPLY OF GOODS, which he offers for sale at wholesale or retail, for CASH or Country Produce.

2000 BUSHELS LIVERPOOL SALT
300 sacks do do,
500 bushels Alum do,
125 bags Rio Coffee, (real tick,)
25 do Porto Rico do, (green,)
10 do St. Domingo do,
5 do Java do, (old white,)
20 hhds Porto Rico Sugar,
5 do St. Croix do,
10 barrels Tanner's Oil,
15 qr. casks Wine, assr'd quality,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
8 chests Imperial, Gunpowder & Hyson Teas,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
German, Crawley and Cast Steel,
American & English blistered do,
100 keg. Nails and Brads, assr'd,
25 do Dupont's FFF Powder,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
3000 lbs. Spanish Sole Leather,
50 sides Upper do. Calf and Kip Skins,
1 Tierce CLOVER SEED,
500 lbs. Cotton Yarn, No. 5 to 12.

Together with a general assortment of fresh

DRY GOODS,
FUR AND WOOL HATS,

Gentlemen's coarse and fine Shoes and walking Pumps,
Ladies' Leather, Seal and Morocco Boots, Shoes and Slippers,
Do. Prunel Boots, Shoes and walking Slippers, (some very fine,)
Do. Fancy Baskets, Umbrellas and Parasols.

Hardware, Cutlery, Castings,

&c., Blacksmiths' Bellows, Vises, Anvils, Hammers and Screw Plates, all polished bright.

200 pr. Trace Chains, assorted,
50 do Halter do, do,
100 sets Wagon Boxes, do,
500 ps. Castings, do,
25 doz. Weeding Hoes, do,
50 do sets Knives and Forks,
100 do Pocket Knives,
10 do Collins' Axes,
10 do Shovels and Spades,

Cutting Knives, Drawing do., Scythe Blades, 48 and 50 inches, Hand Saws, Iron Squares and Coffee Mills, Plate, Knob, Chest and Trunk Locks, Wood Screws, Tacks and Curry Combs, Sheet, Band, Hoop, Round and Rod Iron.

Drugs and Medicines.

Glauber and Epsom Salts, Alum, Cream Tartar, Camphor, Aloes, Liquorice Ball, Sarsaparilla, Lemon Sirup, Castor and Sweet Oil, Calomel, Jalap, Bateman's Drops, Assifœdita, Nutmegs, Cinnamon Bark, Rose Lip Salve, Opodeldoc, Godfrey's Cordial, Essence Peppermint, Rhubarb, Laudanum, Paregoric, Cologne, Antique Oil, Milk Roses, Fancy and Scented Soap, &c.

PAINTS and DYE STUFFS,

Red Lead, White and Black do. in oil, Spanish Brown, Do. Whiting, Chalk, Best Spanish Indigo, Dutch Madder, Yellow Ochre, Brimstone, roll, Verdigris in oil, Annato, Copal Varnish, Copperas, (very green,) Logwood, Campeachy, &c &c.

C. J. ORRELL.

N. B.—Personal and strict attention will be given to the receiving and forwarding Goods; receiving Cotton and other produce for storage, sale or shipment as the owner may direct.

C. J. O.

Brick Row, Hay Mount

Fayetteville, Sept. 11, 1835. 54tf.

$25 Reward.

RANAWAY from Mr. Hugh McLane, at Fayetteville, on the 19th of September last, a negro man named DAVE, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, slender built, speaks rather slow; walks a very little lame. He is doubtless lurking in the neighbourhood of Beaver Creek, near the line of Cumberland and Moore Counties, where he was raised, and where his wife and family reside. The Subscriber having purchased him, will give the above reward for his apprehension and delivery at the Jail in Fayetteville.

WILLIAM McLEOD.

Cumberland County, Dec. 29, 1835. 69tf.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of SMITH & JOHNSON, are hereby notified that the subscriber alone is authorized to settle the same, and it is essential that the accounts should be settled without delay.

DANIEL SMITH.

Fayetteville, January 27. 73tf

PRIVATE SALE.

By Thomas Sandford & Co.

Just received by late arrivals,

40 Hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
25 do Molasses, (new crop,)
75 bags Rio Coffee,
50 do St. Domingo do,
30 do Laguira do,
25 do Porto Rico do,
50 boxes 8 × 10 Glass,
100 do Bunch Raisins,
30 sacks Blown Salt,
20 casks Cheese.

January 6, 1836.

PRIVATE SALE.

By Thomas Sandford & Co.

2 Shares Lafayette Hotel Stock.
5 do. Cape Fear and Yadkin Rail Road do.

HOLBROOK'S BELLS,

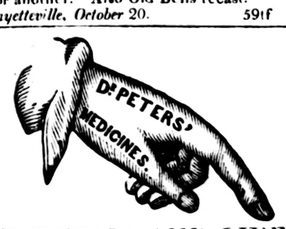
For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59tf



DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER *COMPLAINTS.*

THE PATENT MEDICINÆ STOMACHICÆ ET HEPATICÆ, formed by chymical analysis and synthesis of several *proximate* vegetable principles, are universally acknowledged to have totally eclipsed the pretensions of every other remedy & superceded the necessity of every other mode of treatment, wherever the above diseases are found to exist as well as in enlargement of the *Spleen* and in *Jaundice.*

Among the symptoms of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints are flatuency, sourness or burning in the stomach, melancholy, irritability, disagreeable taste in the mouth; great irregularity of appetite, which is sometimes voracious, and at other times greatly deficient; thirst, fetid breath, nausea, weakness of the stomach, acid eructations, palpitation, drowsiness, irregularity of the bowels, pressure on the stomach after meals, pain in the head, dizziness or vertigo; confusion of mind, attended with loss of memory, a gnawing in the stomach when empty, chillness, affection of sight and hearing, pain and weakness in the back, langour, disturbed sleep, cold feet and hands, tremor, uneasiness in the throat, cough, pain in the side or breast, &c.

These Medicines have been found so effectual in removing the Complaints for which they are recommended, that Physicians frequently have recourse to them for their patients, after having exhausted all their skill to little or no purpose.

Dr. Peters' Vegetable
ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS

Are the cheapest and most approved FAMILY MEDICINE ever offered to the Public. They are extremely mild in their operation, neither causing sickness of the stomach, nor any unpleasant sensation of the system, as is too frequently the result from medicine given to act upon the bowels. They act specifically upon the Liver, when in a torpid condition, carrying off a large quantity of bile, through the influence of the excernent function, which, if suffered to remain in the system, would produce either Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, or some other grievous bodily affliction. In all cases of torpor of the bowels, they act like a charm. In recent cases of Dyspepsia, they are a certain cure. Many persons who were subject to violent attacks of sick head ache, have been much benefitted, and several, perfectly cured in a few weeks by their use. They are highly recommended as a preventative and cure of Bilious complaints. Persons who are subject to that distressing complaint, Sea sickness, by taking a portion or two of them a few days previous to embarking on board the vessel, will be almost certain to escape it. Females can use them at all periods, without incurring any risk. Persons going to sea, or to a southern climate, should by all means take some of these Pills with them. Their virtues will remain unimpaired for years in any climate. No family should be without these Pills; a portion of them, taken occasionally, would be the means of preventing much suffering from sickness. It is from neglect of keeping up a regular peristaltic action of the stomach and bowels, thus suffering to be absorbed and mingled with the blood, unassimilated fluids, that most diseases are produced. Dr P. feels confident that no person who gives these Pills a fair trial, will ever after feel willing to be without them. The testimony of thousands speaking in the highest terms of their efficacy, might be added, but the very high reputation Dr P. has acquired as the inventor of the "*Patent Vegetable Medicinæ Stomachinæ et Hepaticæ,*" for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, is thought a sufficient guarantee to those wishing to make a trial of their virtues. They contain not a particle of Mercury, or any ingredient that does not act in harmony with health and oppose disease.

Dr. P. wishes it distinctly understood, that these Pills possess beneficial qualities independent of their purgative effects: they are both tonic and deobstruent, acting upon the secreting and excrementitious functions; thus strengthening the patient, while they remove obstructions. Medicines which possess no other, except cathartic qualities, debilitate the patient, and their repeated use lays the foundation of a long catalogue of *Chronic* diseases.

Dr. P. having been educated under the most eminent American and European Medical professors and practiced his profession many years in the South, where diseases of the most obstinate character prevail, considers himself well qualified to judge of the nature of diseases incident to warm climates.

Prepared by JOSEPH PRIESTLY PETERS, M. D. P. B. C. P. M. at his institution for the cure of obstinate Diseases, by means of vegetable remedies, No. 129, Liberty street, New York, inventor and sole proprietor. Each box contains forty Pills. Price 50 Cents.

☞ These invaluable Medicines are for sale in Fayetteville, at the Drug and Apothecary Store of J. J. LING, and at the Book Store, and may be had in almost every town in the State.

January 1, 1836. 71 6m

NEW BOOKS.

RIENZI, Bulwer's last Novel; Japhet in Search of a Father, and the Pirate, &c. by Captain Marryatt; The Gipsey, by James; Private Life of Lafayette, by his Family Physician; The Outlaw, a Novel; Mahmoud, a Turkish story; Female Student, or Lectures to young Ladies on Female Education, Sedgwick's Private and Public Economy; Scholar's Companion; Columbian Orator; National Orator; Letter Writers; Key to Pike; Anthon's Ainsworth; Hughes's Equity Draftsman; ruled Paper; Blank Books; &c. &c.

Just received by E. J. HALE.

March 16.

A CARD.

THE SUBSCRIBERS will be receiving during the present week

150 PACKAGES,

Comprising a very general assortment of BRITISH, FRENCH, INDIA, AND DOMESTIC GOODS, which have been purchased at the late Package Sales in New York, and which they offer by the piece at reduced prices. Also receiving,

20 cases Tuscan Bonnets,
100 cases Mens' black and drab Fur and Silk Hats, in whole and half cases.

Together with a great variety of other Goods, which will make their assortment unusually attractive, and worthy the attention of Country Merchants and Dealers generally, and to which their attention is invited.

HALL & JOHNSON.
Foot of Hay Mount.

Fayetteville, December 3, 1835. 65-tf.

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS just received from New York and Philadelphia, a large and splendid assortment of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Among which are,

Fine and superfine Broad CLOTHS, blue, black, green, claret, olive, brown, Oxford mixed and drab,
Blue, black, drab and brown Cassimeres,
Superior Vestings,
Rose and point Blankets,
Dress Hdkfs. and Shawls, a large assortment of all kinds,
Silks, Satins and Florences,
400 Ladies' and Gentlemen's Cloaks,
2500 lbs Cotton Yarn, from the Petersburg manufactory,
10 bales Cotton Osnaburgs, from the same manufactory,
Merino and other superior Calicoes,
French and English Merinoes,
6 4 and 4 4 Irish Linen, Lawns and Diaper,
Shell tuck and side Combs.

With many other articles, which are offered by wholesale or retail, at very reduced prices.

October 26, 1835. 60tf.

N. B New Goods received by every arrival from New York.

BECKWITH'S ANTI DYSPEPTIC

PILLS,

Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834. E. J. HALE.

REMOVAL.

THOMAS J. BARROW & Co.
HAVE REMOVED TO
No. 306 Pearl Street, N. York.

THE late calamitous fire having destroyed our whole Stock of

CHINA, GLASS & EARTHEN-WARE,

We have taken the above spacious Warehouse, and offer for sale a most splendid assortment in the line, selected by one of the firm in England, for that purpose, comprising many new styles of Goods, got up expressly for our trade. The attention of purchasers is respectfully solicited.

T. J. BARROW & Co.
306 Pearl Street.

New York, Jan. 26, 1836. 75w9

The Indian's Panacea.

FOR the cure of Rheumatism, Scrofula or King's Evil, Gout, Sciatica, or Hip Gout, Incipient Cancers, Salt Rheum, Syphilitic and Mercurial diseases, particularly Ulcers and painful affections of the bones. Ulcerated Throat and Nostrils, Ulcers of every description, Fever Sores, and Internal Abscesses; Fistulas, Piles, Scald Head, Scurvey, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Blotches, and every variety of Cutaneous Affection; Chronic Catarrh, Headache, proceeding from an acrid humour; Pain in the Stomach and Dyspepsia, proceeding from vitiation; Affections of the Liver, Chronic inflammation of the Kidneys, and general debility, caused by a torpid action of the vessels of the skin. It is singularly efficacious in renovating those constitutions which have been broken down by injudicious treatment, or juvenile irregularities. In general terms, it is recommended in all those diseases which arise from impurities in the blood, or vitiation of the humors, of whatever name or kind.

Some of the above complaints may require some trifling assistant applications, which the circumstances of the case will dictate, but for a general remedy or *Purificator, to remove the cause,* THE INDIAN'S PANACEA will generally be found sufficient.

TO THE PUBLIC.

How true it is, that modern Physicians—in their ambition to excel in their profession; to explore the vast field of science by the aid of chemistry, and seek out new remedial agents: in short to arrive at perfection in their practice by means of ART alone,—entirely overlook and neglect, as beneath their notice, the rich and bounteous stores of medicine, which the Almighty has caused to spring out of the earth in every clime! And how much more true it is, that while the American Physician looks to foreign countries for many of his most common and necessary articles perpetually changing as they are, at the dictate of fashion or folly he is surrounded in his own country with an endless profusion of medical plants, sufficient to answer any indication in disease, or to cure any curable disorder;—and yet he is ignorant of their virtues, and they are suffered to "waste their *healing* on the desert air."

The effects of vegetable medicine upon the system are temporary—those of minerals lasting. The former exert their effects and pass off—the latter, mercury in particular, act chemically upon the solids, decomposing the bones, and undermining the constitution by a slow and sure destruction.

The *congeniality, efficiency* and SAFETY of vegetable remedies over mineral, may be estimated by contrasting the ancient practice with the modern; or, to bring it more immediately under our own observation, the Indian practice with that of the whites. Who, in America, has not known or heard of repeated instances wherein some deserving unpretending female Indian, by means of her simple remedies alone, has effected the most rapid and astonishing cures after the whole Materia Medica of the common practice, directed in the most skilful manner, has failed? And who has not been surprised at beholding the comparative ease and facility with which the Indian frees himself from any disease, and at the *almost* total absence of chronic disease among them? Who has ever heard of an Indian with a constitution broken and ruined by ill-treatment? And can a doubt exist, that this happy exemption of the savage from most of the ills which the flesh of civilized man is heir to, is chiefly owing to the more genial and safe remedies which he employs? This astonishing difference in success, is a fair exemplification of the infinite superiority of the simple and safe means of cure which God has created for the benefit of his children, over those which the *pride* and the art of man have invented.

From a long residence among a portion of the aboriginal inhabitants of this country, and an intimate acquaintance with the methods of cure of some of their most successful practitioners, the proprietor of "THE INDIAN'S PANACEA," acquired a knowledge of some of their most powerful and favorite remedies. From these he selected such as were most efficacious and appropriate, and after various experiments to test their principles and strength, he has combined them in the form here presented, as the most perfect and beneficial for the purpose for which it is recommended.

The proprietor offers this preparation to the public, with the consciousness that he is placing within its reach, a remedy capable of relieving many of his afflicted fellow beings, who are suffering under the various chronic and obstinate complaints to which it is applicable. To such it will prove of incalculable value, as the means, and in many cases the *only means* of relieving their sufferings, and restoring them once more to health and happiness. This is not offered as a common remedy, that may perchance be equally good with many others now in use, but as one which is capable of saving life in many extreme cases, when all the usual remedies fail. This it has done repeatedly; and this is the reputation it has obtained wherever it has been introduced.

It is only about three years since this preparation was first presented to the public; but in that short space of time, some hundreds of persons might be found, who would solemnly declare that they believed that their lives were saved by it, and in most cases after they had tried many and perhaps all the common remedies in vain. Wherever it is known it is rapidly coming into use, and this affords the most substantial and convincing proof of its merits.

The value of the Panacea is most conspicuous in those long standing and obstinate syphilitic and scrofulous affections which have defied all other remedies, and particularly in those cases where mercury has been so lavishly used as to cause distressing pains in the bones, nodes, mercurial ulcers, derangement of the digestive organs, &c. These it completely removes, and in all cases it entirely eradicates the disease and the effects of mercury, renovates the constitution, and leaves the patient sound and well. In Rheumatisms and in ulcerated sore throat, its happy effects are not less apparent, giving almost immediate relief.

Taken in proper doses, THE INDIAN'S PANACEA operates as an alterative and detergent; a diaphoretic, diuretic and laxative; an antispasmodic and anodyne; and in proper cases, as a stomachic and emmenagogue. Generally expressed, it increases all the secretions and excretions, gives tone to the stomach, and excites action in the glands in a particular manner. From these principles its operation may be understood.

This medicine has been found highly useful in many ambiguous diseases not here specified, and it has been used with wonderful success as a *Spring* and *Fall purifier,* by those who are subject to complaints of the chest, and whose constitutions require new vigor. Such persons will do well to use two or three bottles in small doses. Whenever a *diet drink* is considered necessary, this Panacea, taken in a small dose, will answer all its purposes, in much less time, at less expense, and in a far more agreeable manner, than the common diet drink.

The following certificates, out of hundreds similar which might be procured, are given to show the effect of The Indian's Panacea, in the various complaints therein mentioned; and also to exhibit in the most satisfactory manner its superiority over the sirups in common use.

CASES OF RHEUMATISM.

Charleston, Nov 15, 1831.

During the last winter and spring, I was afflicted with a very severe and distressing Rheumatism, occasioned by exposure in bad weather. I now take great pleasure in stating, that six bottles of the Indian's Panacea, restored me to perfect health, and I confidently recommend it to all similarly afflicted. JOHN FERGUSON, *King st.*

Charleston, March 27, 1832.

I was seized, about three years since with a distressing Rheumatism, caused by taking a severe cold while under the influence of mercury, and which has disabled me from business nearly ever since. During this period I have been a patient in the Marine Hospital, in this city, upwards of 4 months, and nearly the same length of time in the Baltimore Hospital, and tried almost every remedy, with little benefit. On the 16th of February last, at that time scarcely able to move about upon crutches, I commenced the use of The Indian's Panacea. In one month I found myself entirely free from pain, and am now happy to state that I consider myself perfectly well

WM. TUCKER, 13 *Market st.*

CASES OF SCROFULOUS ULCERS.

New York, Sept 10, 1830.

This may certify, that in the fall of 1825, I was seized with a swelling in my neck and face, which afterwards ulcerated and became large ghastly ulcers in my neck. After trying several Physicians to no advantage, I went to Philadelphia, and placed myself under the care of Drs. Physic & Beach, when, after repeated salivations to no effect, I was pronounced totally incurable. Afterwards I took twenty bottles of Swaim's Panacea and eight bottles of Potter's Catholicon, with no material benefit. Despairing of life, which had now become a burthen to me, I returned to my parents in New York in 1829, and gave myself up to a lingering death. Hearing of the great success of The Indian's Panacea, however, in cases similar to my own, I was persuaded to try it, as a last resort.—To my great surprise as well as satisfaction, I soon found myself rapidly recovering, and upon taking seven bottles, the ulcers healed and I became perfectly well in the course of two months, and have remained so ever since. I make this statement and wish it to be published for the benefit of those who are suffering under similar scrofulous or syphilitic affections, that they may know what has cured one who has suffered every thing but death, and who considers his life saved by the above syrup.

WM. HINHAN.

Charleston, July 12, 1831.

I was afflicted four years with an ulcer in the leg occasionally accompanied with erysipelatous inflammation and excessive pain in the leg and ancle joint. Several eminent Physicians exerted their skill upon it, but without permanent benefit. In this state five bottles of the Indian's Panacea made a perfect cure.

MARGARET A. WEST, *Meeting st.*

For sale by

HIRAM ROBINSON, M. D., Agent,

Hay street, Fayetteville, North Carolina.—80-6m

Blank Warrants for sale here.